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A NATIONAL ILLUSTRATED COLORED NEWSPAPER

VOLUME XIX.
NUMBER 41

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1906.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.
SINGLE COPY—SIX MONTHS, 85c; ONE YEAR $1.50.

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THOMPSON'S WEEKLY REVIEW

DEATH OF BISHOP BENJAMIN WILLIAM ARNETT

RACE SUSTAINS A GREAT LOSS

William L. Houston Elected Grand Master of Odd Fellows--Large Convention of B. M. C. at Richmond--The South and Cuba

Staff Correspondence.

In the passing of Bishop Benjamin William Arnett, which sad event took place Sunday night at his home in Wilberforce, O., the race loses one of its foremost characters and most potential ,personalities. His death while not unexpected, was none the less a shock to the country and particularly to the African Methodist Episcopal Church, which he had served so long and well. Hiss illness had extended over a period of several months and grew so serious that he was compelled to relinquish his active work as presiding bishop of the First Episcopal District and await the call of the Master. The immediate cause of his death was uraemic poisoning. After much suffering the end came peacefully. He had had many visitors during his last days, and finally passed away surrounded by every member of his large family and a group of devoted friends. A tall figure has gone from among us—a born leader of his people is no more. We knew him as a friend—we admired him for his masterly qualities of head and heart, and to us his death is a personal misfortune.

"Not for him, not for him, the beloved and the blest,
Who has gone from this world to the haven of rest;
Not for him should we weep, but for those who remain,
Who miss him and feel that their tears are in vain."

The career of Bishopp Arnett is a beautiful and interesting study. His life was one of constant usefulness from boyhood through the years of manhood and flush of honors. He was not an old man at the end, as we measure ages nowadays—just a little past the prime—and there was reason to believe that had not disease taken hold of him almost unawares he would have had many more years of fruitful labor before him.

He was a native of Pennsylvania, and after serving brilliantly in every subordinate position within the gift of the A. M. E. Church, was elected to the bishopric on the first ballot at Indianapolis in 1888. Not only was he a force in the religious l eifof the race, but in the political, educational, social and fraternal arena he was a conspicuous actor, filling offices in every one of these relations. A complete list of the posts of distinction to which he has been called from time to time would occupy as much space as the entire biography of most of his contemporaries—it would fill columns of the length of these. We cite only a few of the more important. Bishop Arnett was a member of the Ohio Legislature in 1886-87; was chaplain of the National Republican convention at St. Louis in 1896, where he did herculean work for the nomination of William McKinley; presided over the World's Parliament of Religions at Chicago, September 15, 1893, and presided over the Ecumenical Conference of Methodists, London, September 7, 1901; was financial secretary of the A. M. E. Church prior to his election to the bench, and commpiled two budgets, recognized as the highest statistical authority relating to the connection in existence; he was a member of the Ohio Archaelogical and Historical Society, trustee of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, chairman of the financial board of the A. M. E. Church and trustee of Wilberforce University, the church's banner educational institution, which was as "the apple of his eye." It is a matter of deep regret to the church that Bishop Arnett was not spared to mold into shape a volume of statistics touching the inside history of that great organization. Facts and figures he had at his tongue's end which no one else seemed capable of retaining, and since little of this was preserved in permanent form much that bears intimately upon the well-being of the Allen branch of Methodism is irrevocably lost.

Year by year our schools and institutions of special learning are bringing forth an increasingly large army of brilliant and useful race builders, but earnest as the architects may be and as magnificent the result of their labors, few and far between shall the Afro-American people find the equal in Christian piety, fidelity to lofty ideals, sturdiness of character, purity of life, devotion to the family hearth, broad public spirit, and in the productive ness of intelligently directed effort for the uplift of the entire nation as Nature has given us in the consecrated soul of Benjamin William Arnett.

A telegram dispatched to us immediately after the result of the balloting had been made known, announces the triumphant election of Grand Director William L. Houston, of the District of Columbia and of the tSate of Kentucky, as Grand Master of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows of America by the Biennial Movable Committee, then nearing the end of its thirteenth session at Richmond, Va. The struggle was a long one—a battle of giants, as it were—and the strongest man won out, strictly upon his merits. The choice is an excellent one, and Mr. Houston richly deserves the high honor that one of the race's most massive and influential orders in the world has conferred upon him. That he will bear his laurels worthily and live up to his obligations faithfully goes without the saying, if an exceptionally satisfactory past record is any index of the future. As Grand Director, Mr. Houston covered so much ground and made himself so serviceable to the organization at large that he has added new dignity to that very dignified and responsible office—a feat not possible to men of ordinary caliber. As Grand Master, we predict that his administration will maintain the admirable ratio of progress made by his illustrious predecessors, and, with their loyal support and the backing of the order en masse, it may be that he can manage to set the boundaries still further out and annex a goodly share of the unoccupied territory in the hearts of the "uninitiated." Mr. Houston's friends stood by him with a fidelity that knew no halting, and he comes in at a fortunate time—when prosperity abounds everywhere and the Order is united as it has seldom been before. He has his own future and that of the organization in the hollow of his hand, but no one doubts his ability to realize all reasonable expectations and "make good."

The B. M. C. brought to Richmond the largest delegate convention ever assembled in that historic city, the registration being over 1,500, exclusive of the visitors which follow such attractive bodies. They came from all portions of the country and looked hearty and happy. Grand Master J. McHenry Jones was the cynosure of all eyes as he called the meeting to order and introduced the other grand officers present. It may be stated here that Prof. Jones was not eligible for re-election, and the demonstration which greeted him was a testimonial to his splendid services during the term just closing. Hon. Charlton McCarthy, Mayor of Richmond, delivered the address of welcome and assured the delegates of his sincere friendship for progressive, orderly and intelligent colored people, such as constituted the G. U. O. of O. F. before him. Said he, significantly:

"The white people are your friends and desire to see you succeed. The outrages committed against your people in Atlanta is condemned, and no city, North or South, permitting such outrages can ever expect to prosper, and sooner or later they will receive the condemnation of all the better-thinking class of people."

Grand Master Jones scored heavily when he strongly hinted that if the secret societies of the race would but act together in busines, in the practice of brotherhood and join hands for mutual protection from the discriminations that are constantly being hurled in our faces and destroying our citizenship, checking our onward march and rendering our financial road a rocky one, the goal of liberty and equality would not seem so unattainable.

The other officers elected iwll doubtless be recorded elsewhere in this paper.

There are some Southerners who might approach to statesmanlike proportions if they could only divorce the great issues of the day from the omnipresent "race problem." This bugaboo colods every measure proposed for the public weal, and if there is a loophole by which the black man can reap a scintilla of benefit, they are at once up in arms against the whole thing. Their first care is to keep the Negro down—even if they compel themselves to stay down with him. Now comes the venerable Senator Bacon, of Georgia, who announces that he is opposed to the annexation of Cuba. Because such a step would be an act of bad faith on the part of the United tSates? No. Because the island might not yield a monetary profit? No. Because he loves freedom so that he is anxious to give the infant republic another chance at self government? Not a bit of it! His primal reason is that to take over the island "might complicate the race problem!" Hear him bellow:

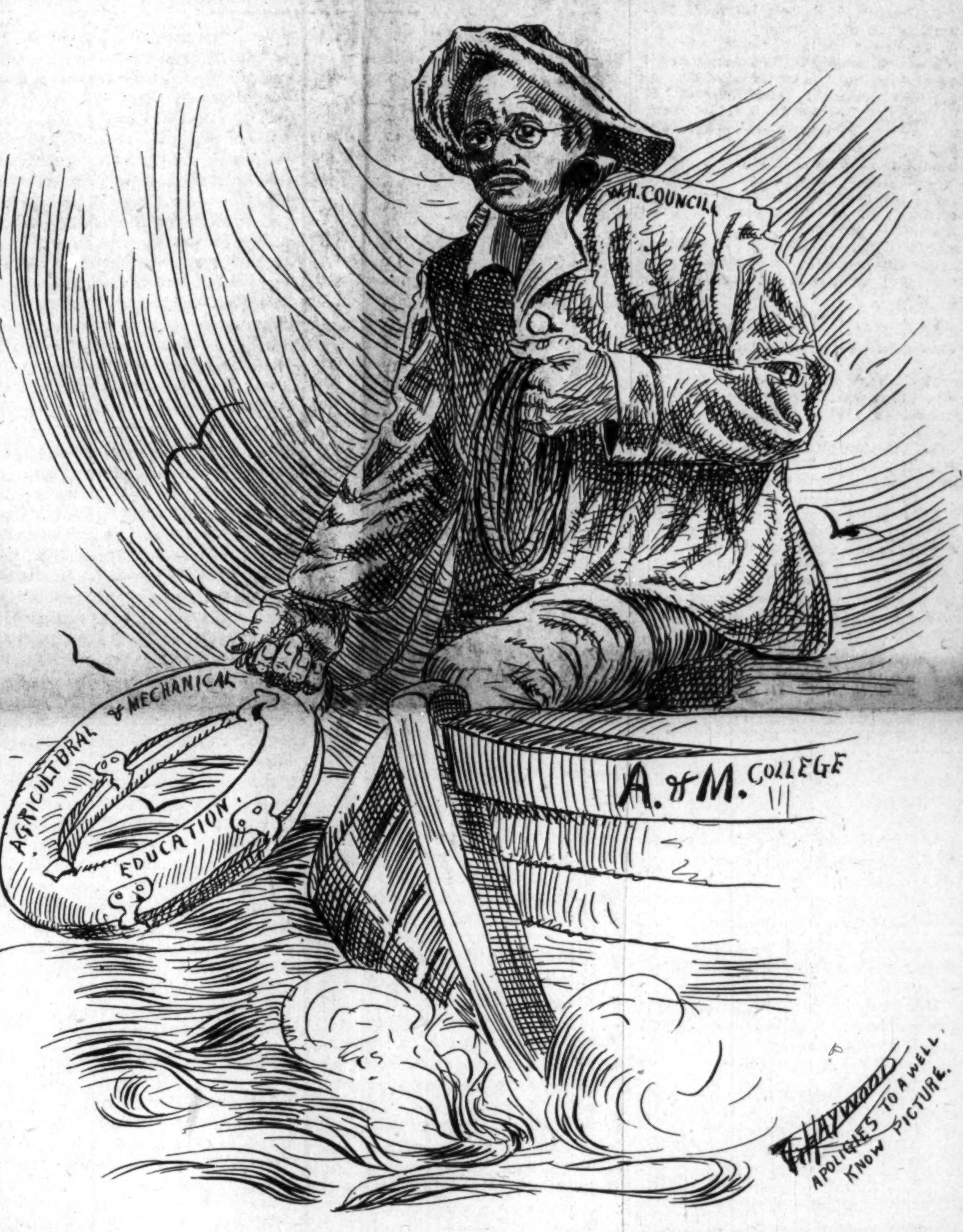
"The reasons against it," says he, "cannot be stated in a short interview. Among them, however—first among them—are the racial considerations. Counting all those who have African blood as Negroes, I presume they constitute a majority of the people of Cuba. Generally speaking, social as well as political equality exists among all classes. The Negroes are there a prominent, self assertive and aggressive force in matters civil and military, insistent of political place and leaders in revolutionary enterprises of the past and present. (Sic) It is through their power that President Palma has been driven from office. To introduce such a community into our federal system would seriously enlarge and intensify the racial problem which we most unfortunately have on our hands in the United tSates."

So this is the "milk in the cocoanut!" Against federal control of elections because, forsooth, the Negro might be allowed to vote. Opposed to government ownership of the railroads, because the "jim crow" car might be abolished. Against an educational system that fosters aspiration, because it might create a desire for political and civil rights. And now, opposed to annexation—not on the abstract merits of the question, but because it might bring the South into disagreeable contact with an aggressive and self assertive force in civil and military life which would give trouble to the bourbon element therein!

Senator Bacon is old enough to learn a better brand of Americanism, but his environment and early training are doubtless too deeply rooted to hope for a change at his advanced age. The ancient relic of fogyism is probably right about one thing, however—the annexation of Cuba would make trouble for the class of reactionaries of which the Georgia Senator is a bright and shining light. If the South is willing to stand back and

(Continued on Page Four)

EVER TO THE RESCUE.


W.H. COUNCIL
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A.&M. COLLEGE
F. HAYWOOD
APOLIGIES TO A WELL KNOW PICTURE.

THE UPWARD TREND OF ZION

BISHOP CLINTON'S LEARNED EPISCOPAL ADDRESS

KENTUCKY ANNUAL CONFERENCE

Holds Forty-first Session at New Albany--Condition of the General Church Graphically Outlined--Tribute to Dr. Pr.os.

Special Correspondence.

New Albany, Ind., Sept. 29.—The forty-first session of the Kentucky Annual Conference of the A. M. E. Connection, held in this city a few days ago, was, from every standpoint, the most successful and noteworthy assemblage ever gotten togethor under the auspices of this well-known and highly useful body of Christian workers. More than one hundred ministers of the Kentucky Conference were in attendance, and with them came quite a number of the general officers of the church, who bore inspiring messages, and many visiting ministers, friends and interested onlookers, anxious to see and hear what is being done to advance the religious and moral phases of the race's development. That all were delighted but faintly describes the feelings of the vast crowds that gathered daily and nightly in Jones's Chapel to witness the proceedings and to enjoy the special exercises of sermon and song, with which the routine and deliberations were liberally punctuated. The Conference was excellently cared for by Rev. B. G. Shaw, the energetic and resourceful pastor of Jones's Chapel, assisted by the hospitable people of the thriving city of New Albany, all of whom, regardless of denomination, threw open their homes for the entertainment of the distinguished strangers within their gates. Bishop George Wylie Clinton, who is deservedly popular in this section of the country, made his first appearance in the Middle West following his triumphant election as president of the Negro Young People's Christian and Educational Congress at Washington, and he was given a royal welcome. He presided over the body with his accustomed dignity, firmness and impartiality, sweetened by a kindliness of manner that was almost paternal in its sincere regard for the welfare of each minister committed by the Master to his charge. The general officers present were Rev. M. R. Franklin, financial secretary; Rev. J. E. Moreland, business manager of the publication department; Rev. W. H. Coffey, secretary of the church extension department, and Dr. S. G. Atkins, secretary of the educational department. Their reports showed their departments to be in a very satisfactory condition and that the church had made no mistake in placing them in the responsible positions which they are so happily filling. Other notable visitors present were Dr. W. H. Chambers, Rev. J. W. Wood of the Missouri Conference, Dr. W. R. Plummer of Wesley Chapel, Rev. S. C. Manuel of the Second Baptist Church, Rev. M. W. Sparks of Bethel A. M. E. Church, and others of the regions about the Ohio Falls cities.

BISHOP CLINTON'S ADDRESS.

The distinct feature of the Conference was the annual episcopal address of Bishop Clinton, delivered in the presence of the banner audience of the session. It was a scholarly and eloquent presentation of the condition of the church and told of its strengths and its weaknesses in a tone of candor, yet of encouragement, and made many timely references to matters of national concern, of incidents touching sister denominations, and spoke feelingly of the recent lynchings in North Carolina, the fearful riots that break out in many places and of the humiliating discriminations practiced against our people everywhere, but drew from them all an optimistic conclusion that cheered the saddest heart. The address was far out of the beaten path of such deliverances and stamped the author as a broad thinker, a calm reasoner, conservative in judgment, but vigorous in the execution of a policy that has withstood the test of thorough investigation—and a spiritual leader of statesmanlike dimensions. His salient points were greeted with enthusiastic applause, and throughout the entire discourse he was listened to with unmis-

(Continued on Page Seven)

IN THE WOMAN'S WORLD.

BY "DOROTHY"

This column is devoted to the interests of women. Address all communications to "Dorothy," The Freeman, Indianapolis, Ind.

Song of the Sum of All.

By Fallow Norton.

I have loved many, the more and the few—
I have loved many, that I might love you.
All of my life was but loving and proving—
The near and the far, the constant, the roving.
The sad and the joyous, the shadow, the part,
With signs of their lacking marked down in my heart.
For never the goal and the whole was for me.)
They were handle and hint, they were crutch, they were key,
They were bramble and bud, but never the flower:
They were dawn, they were dark, nor even moon hour:
They were soil-of-life, spoil-of-life, symbol and clew,
But the sole-of-life, whole-of-life waited for you.
They were wave, they were tide, they were shade on the sea,
But you are the earth and the sun and the sea.

—From Harper's Magazine (September.)

The Day Nursery Association is an organization among white women at Indianapolis, Ind. The object of the institution is to aid parents in caring for and educating children, to which, on account of misfortune, illness or poverty they have neither the time nor means to give proper attention. Widowed mothers are enabled to go Widowed mothers are enabled to go to their work and for a small sum, their children are looked after. A like institution for the benefit of colored children would be a great thing for colored women of all cities to organize. From casual observation it is evident that a very great number of colored children are going astray, on account of the inability of the parents to give them proper attention. Women who are in a position by education and talent to keep the unfortunate ones, now is your chance. Give your strength to the making of the future generation. It is your duty and mine to do all in our power for the betterment of the race to which we belong. Why should we stand idly by when there is a constant demand for help? The white race, with every advantage, is supported by the women, and the example is worthy of emulation.

Most women have too many "irons" in the fire at once. Besides the main thing she tries to do too many other things. If she is a business woman, at night she will try to do her own housework, make her own dresses or hats, while a man has only what he can afford to have and saves his strength for the success of his business. The worries of home duties and planning sometimes becomes hopelessly intermingled with office duties and employers come to the conclusion that women are rather a nuisance than an advantage.

A factory has been opened temporarily at 213 Pine street, Camden, N. J., under the supervision of Miss Ida Jones, who has had seven years experience in wholesale manufacturing houses. The establishment is opened for the benefit of self-supporting colored women. Free instructions two evenings in each week with the use of the machine are given.

All are ready to speak good words of the dead. And that is well. But we are not all ready to speak good words of the living. Is that well? Who most needs good words? To whom are good words of most service? Let us consider this.

Mrs. S. A. Jarvis conducts a private dancing class at Philadelphia.

New York City has seventy-one women on the police force. They are known as "police matrons."

In Austrian cities there is a special examination for female barbers, who are yearly growing more numerous.

This world is enriched not by the laurels you lay on the strong, but by the loads you lift from the weak.

Just one comb in the hair is the smart thing. Woman's crown of glory will no longer resemble the bargain counter.

Darts From a Bow

BY CHARLES MARSHALL

Labor like the ant and you will seldom be worried.

• • •

"What are you going to do when the snow comes down?"

• • •

Always pay what you owe and make everyone do likewise.

• • •

A woman is in a lots of misery if she has no one to talk to.

• • •

Unless a man is abused a great deal he never amounts to very much.

• • •

Everyone is bound to bear very patiently the results of their own doings.

• • •

A man at the top of the ladder of success never thinks of those who helped him there.

• • •

If we would learn to stop talking so much we would be far more successful than we are.

• • •

A tramp down a road early in the morning for your health is worth two at your back door.

• • •

Everyman under the sun always shows a desire for justice whether he means it in his heart or not.

• • •

When a man is getting ready for a wedding he acts just like a woman does when she gets ready for a funeral.

• • •

The way a woman fools her husband into buying a lots a clothes for her is by telling him that he has very good taste.

• • •

Most persons who have a little of this world's goods always find pleasure in being cranky with the fellow who has nothing.

• • •

It is a pretty fine thing when we can find a Negro who can be good and friendly when he is making a large salary.

• • •

There is one enterprise that every Negro will patronize one another to the best of their ability and that is the show business.

• • •

A great many folks kick because they have to do a little more work than some one else and yet receive more money than others.

• • •

Generally when you hear a man brag about his past he always says a great deal about how much money he has squandered.

• • •

There is one thing good about most of our people as Christians and that is that they do not need a cushion to kneel upon in order to offer up a prayer to God,

• • •

Recently a young lady wrote to a poet the following: "In the winter time I always like to sit by the fire-side and read your poems so that I can chuck them into the fire as soon as I have looked them over."

RACE GLEANINGS.

C. Henry Wilson of Philadelphia is the architect of one of the buildings for the colored exhibit at Jamestown Exposition.

George P. Titus, head of department in Canton, O, watch works at Canton, O., is probably the only Negro gold smelter in the world.

From figures given by the editor of The Columbia (S. C.) State (white) it is shown that more Afro-Americans attend school than whites in that State.

The corner-stone for a new industrial school for boys and girls was laid Aug. 27, near Birmingham, Ala., and it is now finished and ready for use.

Savannah, Ga., has four Afro-American banks—the Metropolitan, the Wage Earners', the Afro-American and the Union Savings Company. All are prosperous.

Bethea's Chicago "Blue Book" shows that there are one thousand men in business in that city engaged in fifty or more different occupations and professions requiring skill and training.

Negro laborers are wanted on the great $1,000,000 pulp plant building of the Champian Fibre Company at Canton, N. C., but never in the memory of man was a Negro known to stay in that town over night, and since they are not desirous of trouble they refuse to go.

Shelbyville, Ky., has two colored physicians, Drs. Locke and Norman, and they are kept busy. Aside from them there are no Negro professional men there and no Negro business of any kind; but this town has a colored councilman, T. H. Bexter, who has served in this capacity for years.

Rev. Dr. Davis W. Clark of Cincinnati, Ohio is making an effort to secure sufficient money to erect a monument over the grave of the late Negro poet, Paul Lawrence Dunbar. Rev. Clark's father was a slaveholder, but he says the man who wrote "When Mandy Sings" and "When the Corn Pone is Hot" deserves a monument.

An Afro-American Political Club has been organized at Springfield, Mass., with fifty members and R. S. Frazier as president. The purpose of the organization is to become familiar with all political problems, to see to registrations, urge attendance to caucuses and elections and to obtain advantages for all Afro-American residents regardless of party allegiance

The Colored Business Men's League of Cleveland, Ohio, is taking energetic steps to drive out the disease of tuberculosis from that city, where its ravages are especially severe on the colored people. A tubercular dispensary is being operated, and each week hundreds of men, women and children are examined and treated. J. Walker Wills is president of the Business Men's League.

Denver Negroes are branching into business according to the following: One shoe store and repair shop; six cleaning and pressing establishments; seven barber shops for colored; seven restaurants and lunch rooms; one saloon; two drug stores; two club and pool rooms; two plaster contractors; eight doctors; one lawyer; one real estate dealer; hair dressers and manicures galore; three churches; one undertaker; two printing offices; two brick contractors; two house cleaning establishments; three dressmaking parlors; one carpenter contractor; two paper-hangers and decorators; one dentist; two oculists.

The white citizens of Dudley, Texas, held a mass meeting, August 25, and passed resolutions to the effect that that community or county desired no Negro labor imported there. It may be that Dudley, Texas, and its citizens are both so small that such action is taken for advertising the place. It occurs to the Times that the laws of Texas would not support such a grade of its citizens in such a matter if the test came that the same Negroes went there under the right of citizenship They should be a remedy and the State Legislature should busy itself next session by enacting some necessary legislation to so empower the officials to limit committees who wish to publish their dislikes and hatred against any particular law-abiding people.

Acting Postmaster General Hitchcock has placed a ban upon the distribution through the United States mail of souvenir postal cards bearing the photographs of Gillespie and Dillingham, the Afro-Americans lynched at Salisbury, N. C., recently. Hundreds of postal cards, portraying the grewsome sight of the bodies of the victims dangling from the limb of a Salisbury firm soon after the lynching. These postals were placed on sale. A large number were sold and the purchasers began sending them broadcast over the country through the mails. Postmaster James H. Ramsey at Salisbury, when the matter was brought to his attention ordered that all such cards be held up pending investigation by the Washington authorities. One of the cards was mailed to this city. The clothing of the hanging victims is shown in the picture to have been torn from their bodies. Numerous bullet wounds are shown. General Hitchcock immediately instructed Postmaster Ramsey to prohibit such cards from being sent through the mail.

CRIME NOT RACIAL QUESTION.

It is unfortunate that the murder of two policemen by colored desperadoes should have been followed so soon by a vicious assault by a Negro on a white woman near the city. The crimes, bad enough in themselves, will excite special indignation by coming so near together, and probably cause some persons to make sweeping and vindictive condemnation of the whole Negro population. Yet a very little reflection will convince any fair-minded person that this is unreasonable and unjust. There are white desperadoes and ruffians as well as colored, though, considering their former condition and recent environment, it would not be surprising if the proportion of Negro ruffians were greater than that of whites; but however this may be, it is obviously and cruelly unjust to hold the whole race or the entire local colored population responsible for the acts of a few desperadoes and ruffians.

Respectable Negroes, who are a majority, deplore and condemn criminal acts by lawless members of their race quite as severely as white persons do. The Atlanta papers have publicly commended the attitude of the respectable Negroes in that city toward the recent riots, and nothing could be more timely or commendable than the resolutions adopted by the colored ministers of this city relative to the recent murder of policemen. The question of color should not enter into the treatment of criminals any more than the question of nationality, and there is neither justice nor sense in judging a whole race by its worst members.—Indianapolis News.

Ben Tillman refused to speak on the same platform with Booker T. Washington. Vice-President Fairbanks was not so particular, speaking with evident pleasure with Dr. Washington at the colored exposition at Columbus. And there are people inconsiderate enough to insinuate that Mr. Fairbanks' social standing is fully equal to that of the proud and haughty son of South Carolina.

FORD'S HAIR POMADE
FORMERLY KNOWN AS
"OZONIZED OX MARROW"
Makes the Hair Long, Soft and Easy to Comb
READ WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY

Key West, Fla., Aug. 28, 1904.
I used only one bottle of your pomade and my hair has stopped breaking off and has greatly improved. When I started using this wonderful preparation my hair was seven inches long and now it is ten inches or more. Yours truly,
314 Southard St. MINNIE FOASTER.

West Chester, Pa., Mch. 30, 1905.
I had typhoid fever and my hair all came out. I used three bottles of your pomade, and now my hair is nine inches long and very thick and nice and straight. Most every one seeing how good your pomade did my hair, they too are anxious for it. My hair is an example to every one. Yours respectfully, ELLA BYE.

Brookhaven, Miss., Aug. 13.
Gentlemen: I must confess I never tried any preparation so excellent for the hair. My hair was turning gray and was rather deadly but since I have been using your hair pomade my hair has turned black like it was when I was a girl and it has a lively, glossy color.
C. L. ROBERTS.

Colvert, Tex., Mch. 31, 1905.
I have used one bottle of your pomade and my hair is now perfectly straight, soft and black as silk. I will not be without it.
RHODA EDWARDS.

Atlanta, Ga., June 6, 1906.
Gentlemen: I have used your pomade and have found it to do more than it is recommended to do. It stops the hair from falling out and breaking off, and cleans the scalp and makes the hair soft, pliable and glossy. MAGGIE REND.

Paris, Mo., July 15, 1899.
Gentlemen: When I began using your pomade my head was so bald I was ashamed of myself, but now my hair has grown three inches all over my head and I have been using it only two months. IDA PRETER.

I have seen the original letters and testify to the genuineness of the statements.
F. C. Knox, Manager of The Freeman,

FORD'S HAIR POMADE, formerly known as "OZONIZED OX MARROW," so straightens **Kinky or Curly Hair** that it can be put up in any style desired consistent with its length, and is the only safe preparation known to us that makes **Kinky or Curly Hair straight,** as shown above. Its use makes the most **stubborn, harsh, kinky or curly** hair **soft, pliable** and **easy** to comb. These results may be obtained from one treatment; 2 to 4 bottles are usually sufficient for a year. The use of **FORD'S HAIR POMADE** ("OZONIZED OX MARROW") removes and prevents dandruff, relieves itching, invigorates the scalp, stops the hair from falling out or breaking off, makes it grow, and by nourishing the roots, gives it new life and vigor. Being elegantly **perfumed** and **harmless,** it is a toilet necessity for ladies, gentlemen and children. **FORD'S HAIR POMADE** ("OZONIZED OX MARROW") has been made and sold continuously since about 1858, and the label, "OZONIZED OX MARROW," was registered in the United States Patent Office in 1874. In all that long period of time there has never been a bottle returned from the hundreds of thousands we have sold. **FORD'S HAIR POMADE** remains sweet and effective, no matter how long you keep it. Be sure to get **Ford's,** as it's use makes the hair STRAIGHT, SOFT and PLIABLE. Beware of imitations. Remember that **FORD'S HAIR POMADE** ("OZONIZED OX MARROW") is put up only in **50c.** size, and is made only in Chicago and by us. The genuine has the signature, Charles Ford, Prest., on each package. Refuse all others. Full directions with every bottle. Price only 50c. Sold by druggists and dealers. If your druggist or dealer cannot supply you, he can procure it from his jobber or wholesale dealer, or send us 50c. for one bottle, postpaid, or $1.40 for three bottles, or $2.50 for six bottles, express paid. We pay postage and express charges to all points in U. S. A. When ordering send postal or express money order, and mention name of paper you saw this advertisement in. Write your name and address plainly to

THE OZONIZED OX MARROW CO.
Dept. A, 76 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
(None genuine without my signature. Agents Wanted everywhere.)
Charles Ford, Prest.

HOMES
IN MACON COUNTY,
Alabama

A Glimpse of Opportunities Offered.

MACON county may be counted as one of the most favored in the State of Alabama as to lands, churches, schools, medical attention, railroads and other organizations for the common good of the people.

LANDS.

The northeastern portion is rolling land. The south and southeastern portions are comparatively level, consisting of a part of the celebrated "Black Belt" lands Some of the finest pine and hard wood timber lands in the South can be found in Macon county. In many sections the large and stately pine and oak trees are ready to be converted into first class timber by the manufacturer.

The soil varies in richness, giving returns largely in proportion to the way it is handled by the farmers. By carefully handling the soil from one-half to one and a half bales of cotton per acre can be obtained in most any section of the county. A good farmer can make from eight to twenty bales of cotton to the plow. From nearly any variety of sandy soil to almost any kind of clay may be found in the borders of this county.

Ordinary lands range in prices from six dollars to ten dollars per acre. Many thousands of acres of good land lie in waiting for some one to get hold of them and put them into cultivation.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Nearly every community in the county has or is trying to have a good school house and an eight months' public school term for colored children. The State runs the school four or five months, and the other three months are added by private subscription. One community raised about $500 in three months last fall to be applied to the erection and equipment of a school house for their public school. Some of the best teachers to be found in the State are engaged in teaching public schools in this county.

NIGHT SCHOOL.

In the town of Tuskegee there is a night school where colored persons can go, free of charge, for nine months in the year. There, not only books, but carpentry, brickmasonry, cooking and sewing are taught.

A. M. A. SCHOOL.

In the southern portion of the county a well equipped school for Negroes with five teachers is maintained by the American Missionary Association of New York.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE.

It need not be repeated that the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute not only furnishes educational advantages for any boy or girl who wishes to learn books or trade, but the school offers to buy any kind of farm produce that can be eaten.

CHURCHES.

It is said that Macon County can hardly be equaled so far as the moral tone of the colored minister is concerned. He preaches pure living and at the same becomes a leader in the practice of his doctrine. While each member is loyal to his or her church yet the denominational feeling is seldom allowed to create hatred or discord at times when church creed should be put aside.

Baptist and Methodist are the prevailing denominations. In nearly every community can be found a fairly good church building.

INSTITUTES.

An institute of a Ministers' Union meets every three months at the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute. The ministers are entertained by the school and they spend the day discussing and, although representing different denominations, agreeing upon plans to make their fight in common against sin and ignorance and poverty.

The County Teachers' Institute, as well as a lecture course offered by the Normal School free, makes it easy for the public school teachers of the county to grow more proficient in their work.

Farmers' Institute, Local Conferences, Fairs, as well as a two weeks' school for the farmers give the progressive wide awake farmer in Macon County great chance to better find the keys which unlock the hidden treasures of the soil.

The Negro Business League for the enterprising colored man, the Negro Building and Loan Association for the man who wants to buy a home on the installment plan and other private capital make it comparatively easy for the colored men to get hold of money and land.

The Women's Club and Mothers' Meetings, organized in nearly every community in the county, give the women of the Negro race a good chance to know woman's work.

The Masons, the Odd Fellows, etc., come in to offer the secret order man an opportunity to grow.

RAILROADS.

Three railroads cross the county in as many sections, making it comparatively easy to have a nearby shipping point.

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The Macon County doctors, both colored and white, are among the best in the State.

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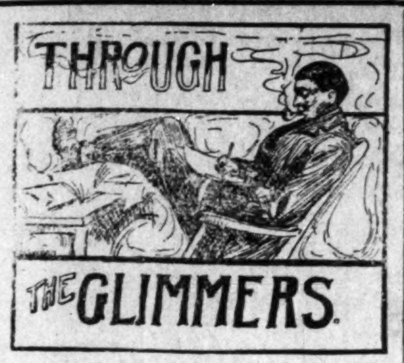

THROUGH THE GLIMMERS.

BY R. H McDONALD

Crime in This City.

Crime has visited our city and cost the lives of two policemen that where taken by two Negro desperadoes. The better class of our people deplore and condemn crime and will give every assistance possible to the authorities in order to help bring those desperadoes to justice. Money has been given by the Sumner League, a well known Negro organization of this city, to the amount of twenty-five dollars to increase the reward offered for Je se Coe the Negro desperado who killed Patrolman Russell Coe's partner Geo. Williams who killed Patrolman Petticord was arrested and is to have a speedy trial. Coe has served a term in the Tennessee penitentiary. We hope that he may be captured and brought to speedy justice. Such men as those who engaged in the killing of the two policemen who were trying to discharge their duty, and the one who attempted assault on a woman near this city, are the ones that are a eye-sore to the decent, self-respecting and law-abiding Negro citizens, they impede our progress, they are a black blot on our best society and the quicker such desperadoes and ruffiand are eliminated from us the better it will be for the entire race. The resolutions passed by the Colored Ministers Association of this city and which appeared in the previous issue of this paper, are to be highly commended. Our leaders are trying their best to stop crime in our race and have criminals brought to justice. We hope that the authorities will for the protection of our decent women and men, for the protection of our character and homes, break-up all all dens, dives and "hang-outs" that the lower element of our race is accustomed to inhabit and visit. We do not lightly step around crime in our own race, or any other race. but we, on the contrary, do deplore and condemn it and will give the authorities our hearty support in carrying out the law, and bringing criminals to justice.

Den and Dives Must Go.

A statement appeared in the Western (Colo.) Enterprise, that the den and dives in Washington City, D. C., are to be done away with. It was discovered that thes low places of vice are within two or three blocks of the capitol building. Indeed Washington is taking a great and much needed step that is beneficial to the Negro. If all of our cities would clean out the dens and dives it would enable the better class of our men and women to reach these people and help to reform them. It is not the better class of our race that commits the outrageous crimes, but it is the lower element that inhabit these dens and slums, and who never come in touch with the better element of the race. The great question that puzzels us is how can we reach the unreached? We well know that we cannot make much progress along reform lines until we reach these people who inhabit these places. We would ask the assistance of every law-abiding citizen and of the authorities to help us to eliminate these places. We are willing to do all in our power to break up these places and have this element put where they can get in touch with the better class of our race and thus reduce crime among us.

There is no play on the stage, that we can recall at present, that is as obnoxious as that written by Tom Dixon, called "The Clansman." It has been at the root of race riots and causes bitter feeling to exist between the two races and is a disgrace to dignified civilization and Christianity. It has recently been barred from the stages in the state of Georgia, and should be barred from all stages in the country. We cannot forget to do away with such plays as "The Clansman," that set such horrible examples, while we are getting rid of the criminal Negro.

Sensible people are beginning to rebuke Ben (better known as "Pitchfork" and "Shot-gun") Tillman's Anti-Negro doctrine speeches, and efforts have been put forth to prevent them at two places. At Dayton, Ohio, and Chicago, Ill., he was to speak on his old "hobby," but by earnest efforts put forth by Negroes he was denied the privilege to speak on the subject. Tillman's lectures on the race problem are a disgrace to civilization and should not be listened to by self-respecting people, white or black. Such lectures are detrimental to the peace and harmony of the two races.

Rev. W. J. White, editor of the Negro journal, "The Georgia Baptist" was mysteriously warned that he must leave Augusta because of alleged incendiary publications in his paper. It is said that he had several times cause incipient disturbance between the two races by his expressions through the paper. His paper is not to be published any more. and he is never to return to Augusta.

"Crime cannot be cured by crime. The law must be vigorously enforced as the best remedy for all crime."—The Atlanta Independent

We wish to emphasize this by saying that law and order should prevail at all times and we condemn and deplore criminal assaults and also crime of any kind as bad as we do the mobs that commit crimes by slaying our innocent law-abiding citizens.

"While the marines are hurrying to Cuba it is suggested that a few might well be put ashore at Atlanta."—Lowell (Mass.) Courier-Citizen.

We would suggest that a few missionaries also be sent there.

It is reported that 213 Negro students are now in the higher colleges of America, and 46 of these are females.

Indiana is to have a two and one half cent rate on all railroads, according to reports.

Talent is frequently mistaken for genius—especially by the one who has it.

It is by no means always true that a man who lacks polish, lacks humanity.

THREE KINDS OF NEGRO BANKS

MAIN PURPOSE OF THE NEGRO BANKERS ASSOCIATION.

SOME GREAT PROGRESS MADE

Circumstances and Conditions of their Establishment—Their Service to the Community—Cotton Export by Negroes Possible.

There are now, as near as I have been able to learn, about thirty-one banks in the United States owned and conducted by Negroes. Twelve of these are in the State of Mississippi, eight are in Virginia, four in Georgia, two each in Tennessee, Arkansas and Indian Territory, and one each, I believe, in Alabama, North Carolina and South Carolina.

At the recent meeting of the National Negro Business League representatives of fourteen of these banks met and formed a National Negro Bankers' Association. The purpose of this association is to encourage the establishment of new banks, to unite the Negro banks of the country for mutual support and, if possible, effect an organization that will exercise some sort of indirect control over the banks already in existence.

The Negro Bankers' Association was formed not merely to encourage the establishment of new banks, but to strengthen and protect those already in existence. The men who formed this organization realize that a catastrophe at this time, to one of the smallest and weakest of these banking institutions, would shake the confidence of the people in them all. They are, therefore, desirous of establishing an organization which will put them in a position where they will be able to support each other when the necessity for co-operation arises. One of the means suggests to affect this was the appointment of an expert accountant, who should visit every bank in the association at least once a quarter, and report upon its standing to all other members of the association.

Some of our Negro bankers, like R. T. Hill, cashier of the True Reformer's Bank of Richmond, Va., are disposed to think that banks are growing too rapidly. Nearly all of the thirty-one banks now in existence have sprung up within the past six years. As the first meeting of the Negro Business League in 1900 we had reports from but two banks conducted by Negroes, and both of these had been in existence for a considerable length of time It seems to me, however, that the fact that there is this conservative sentiment among Negro bankers, and that they clearly recognize that the success of each one of these banks depends upon the honesty, the integrity and the ability with which all the others are conducted, is an evidence of the solidity and permanence of the success thus far gained

The average white man, who has grown up in a community where savings banks and the habit of saving and investment are a matter of course, will find it hard to understand what the existence of so considerable a number of banks means to a people who forty years ago were wholly without property, the mass of whom are only now beginning to learn the necessity of industry and saving. The existence of these banks proves, in spite of the complaint, too often well founded, of the unsteadiness of Negro labor, that thousands of Negroes are learning to work steadily and continuously, that they are learning more and more to consider their families and to provide for the future.

The Alabama Penny Savings Bank of Birmingham, Ala., which was established sixteen years ago, has at present $201 440 in deposits More than one thousand of the ten thousand depositors which the bank has had since it was first started have purchased and are now paying for their own homes.

The Capital Savings Bank of Little Rock, Ark., is typical of a large number of others organized in recent years. It was organized in 1903. At the end of the first year it had gained experience, but lost money. Since that time it has increased the amount of its deposits from $12,000 to $45,000. At the close of the year 1905 it had made up its former losses and was able to pay a dividend of four and one-half per cent. The bank has made the opportunity for several other business enterprises which has been conducted in connection with it, an industrial insurance department and a real estate department, which has given employment to one hundred and twenty young men in occupations where they have the opportunities to learn the forms and rudimentary principles of business practice.

The circumstances under which these different banks grew up, and the needs which they have served are different in various parts of the country. In certain cities, like Birmingham, for instance, the depositors are drawn largely from the ranks of Negro laborers. These men earn good wages, but until this bank was established very few of them had acquired the habit of saving anything Mr. Pettiford, the president of this bank, has told in his account of the founding of this institution a characteristic incident.

"Some twelve years ago," he said, "a washerwoman called upon me to help her save her furniture from being taken because she could not pay her rent. I learned that her husband was a mechanic, and that he earned good wages, but wasted it all. After I had loaned the woman the small sum she needed to save her property I went to her husband and tried to impress upon him the necessity of doing something that would help his wife and children. As a result of that conversation the man agreed to put a part of his wages in the bank at the end of each week. After he had accumulated a nice little bank account he bought a home on the installment plan, and it is now nearly paid for. In the meantime two of his children have graduated from the high school and one from the Barber Seminary, and he now has a snug little sum in our bank."

This will illustrate the sort of conditions which the Negro Savings Bank encountered, and the sort of service it has done in a big manufacturing city like Birmingham.

The bank of Mound Bayou, Miss., the Negro town founded by Isaiah T. Montgomery, is an entirely different institution. It was called into existence to meet the commercial necessities of a growing village. It has become the depository for the cash of the farmers around and the business men of the town, and has been doing a large commercial business. The total clearing from the bank from September, 1905, to January, 1906, was $300 000. The town of Mound Bayou is in the center of a farming country of some 30 000 acres, which is owned and tilled, up to the present time, I believe, exclusively by Negroes. Much of this land has been purchased on long time payment, and in order to keep the land in possession of the present owners the Mound Bayou Loan and Investment Company has been formed, which is able to make long time loans that the bank, by its charter, is not permitted to do.

On the other hand, the Savings Bank of the Knights of Honor of Greenville Miss., represents a third type of banking institution. Its business is confined, like several other banks recently started, mostly to chattel mortgages and short time loans. Mr R. C. Wallace says that the greater part of this business is with the farmers, who want money to carry them over the period of cultivating and harvesting their crops in other words, the bank is going into the business of what is known as "making advances." Hitherto "advancing" has been invariably done by white men and the high rates of interest demanded have been a great tax upon the Negro farmers who had not learned to save enough to carry them through the year The success which this bank has had in financing farmers in cultivating cotton has suggested to Mr. Wallace the possibility of Negroes handling this staple product of the South, which is so largely raised by Negro labor, "from the field to the consumer." At present there are no Negroes buying cotton for export. The success of this bank has made the forming of such a company possible. This and other institutions like it are not merely reforming the old system of farming "on rations," or "part cash and part ration," but they are making the opportunity for Negroes to get a still larger hold than they already have on one of the most important industries in the world.

In conclusion, it seems to me I should not omit to mention the importance of these banks to the education of my people. Negroes of intellectual capacity have been confined too exclusively to the professions of school teacher or preacher. But there is no higher test of the intellectual and moral fibre of a people than its capacity to conduct successfully a business like a bank, which demands the highest order of intelligence, and involves great moral responsibility. The Negro bank is a school in which, and through which, the Negro, as a race, must learn those lessons of self-control, thrift, industry and organized self help that he can learn as well, neither in the church nor in the colleges.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.
Tuskegee Institute. Ala., Sept. 24, 1906.

INDIVIDUAL HOTEL DIRECTORY

[One address line $4.00 per year; including subscription to The Freeman, in advance.]

HEADWAITERS.

J. W. Redmond, Headwaiter of The Carroll, Vicksburg, Miss.	10-06.
C. W. Dwyer, headwaiter Commercial Club Minneapolis, Minn.	8 05
C. H. Plummer, headwaiter Hotel Brunswick, Uniontown, Pa	10-05
R. H. Bradley, Headwaiter Menger Hotel, San Antonio, Texas.	3-06
G. W. Bland, Headwaiter of The Oliver, South Bend, Ind.	12 06

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1906.

Dr. Washington's Sane Counsel.

The cool, calm, conservative and altogether level headed statement given out by Dr. Booker T. Washington through the New York World and the Associated Press came in the "nick of time," and certainly had a tonic effect upon the strained situation at Atlanta, and today, through the hearty co-operation of the best whites and best blacks of that community, as suggested by the "Wizard,' a healthier state of affairs exists among all classes in Georgia's mob-ridden capital, and the lessening of the tension there is having a beneficial effect throughout the entire Southland.

The orderly classes of the colored people do not condone the crimes against women, charged up against members of the race, nor do they shield persons of their color if they have reason to believe they are guilty, as alleged. They abhor and condemn the idle, vicious and tough element of the Negroes, North and South, and stand ready to join in with the better class of whites in compelling them to go to work, or suffer the penalty for their shiftlessness and natural antagonism to the well-being of organized society. Dr. Washington made his position very clear on this point in his recent address at Atlanta before the National Negro Business League and all who were present during the sessions of that body will agree that his sane utterances and the thrifty appearance of the business Negroes who followed his banner went far to allay the bitterness that had already been engendered between the races in the vicinity. The press and pulpit of the country promptly endorse and echoed the sentiments expressed by Dr. Washington in favor adopting drastic measures against all criminals, be they of the white or the black race, to the end that law and order might be more satisfactorily maintained, His reiteration of these views was made public in the heat of the trouble at Atlanta, and had the effect of again reassuring the angry populace of the good intentions of the sober, law-loving Negroes, and their hospitality to the unspeakable element that gave the mob excuse for their depredations. We do not believe in joining in a hue and cry against men on mere suspicion of having committed crime, and it is but just to assume that there is innocence until guilt is proven before a proper tribunal. No one could say that the assaults on white women were perpetrated by Negroes or whites disguised as such, but since the Negro knows the eagerness of certain whites to fasten this species of crime upon the denizens of the dives; and the gambling and loafing classes, it behooves that class to make themselves scarce—to desert the saloons and vicious resorts and work at some legitimate calling for a living. Suspicion falls readily upon the idlers when anything is stolen, or any outrage is committed. Industrious and orderly working men are rarely accused of wrongdoing, and the hand of the law seldom falls upon them. More than any other people under the sun, we should endeavor to keep our garments unspotted from the world.

Dr. Washington was especially happy in urging that retaliation on the part of the Negro citizenry of Atlanta be avoided, though cruelly wronged for the moment Armed resistance, under the circumstances, would only have made a bad case worse, and it was the highest wisdom to place full reliance upon the efforts of the proper authorities to bring order out of chaos and security out of the prevailing confusion. Attempts at reprisal would have been a fatal mistake; a clash of weapons would have meant nothing save extermination for the poorly equipped and outnumbered blacks; but earnest support of the officers of the law would and did win for them the approval and sympathy of the right-thinking people of the country. Dr. Washington's philosophy was soon found to be correct, and we are glad that the colored citizens to a man hearkened so promptly to his well-tempered counsel.

The wealthy and influential classes of the whites showed themselves to be violently opposed to the ravages of the mob, and led in the work of suppresssing tho riotous element of their race. The better classes of the colored people eager allied themselves with the commercial and business forces of the community, and together they placed the blame where it justly belongs—upon the shoulders of the thugs, thieves and drunkards of both races. Order has been restored, and while Atlanta will feel the blow for many a day, there will be peace for quite a season.

The darkness of the wee sma's hours is still upon us, but the dawn of a brighter morn is coming. This cruel outbreak—all the more cruel because of the innocent ones made to suffer for the misdeeds of others,—may, in the final analysis, turn out to be a blessing in disguise. The slumbering conscience of a Christian people may be awakened to a keener sense of their duty to the weak, and thus there may be forged a stronger bond of sympathy among the moral influences of the South, and promote a deeper regard between the races, pointing out to each in a more striking way the mutual dependence of one upon the other, and that in harmony and mutual respect lie the lasting peace, progress and approach to civic righteousness for the section in which they must live.

As Dr. Washington so forcibly argues, whites and blacks must get together and stay together, and honestly try to permanently charge the present deplorable condition of affairs—both must learn that safety lies in the inflexible enforcement of the laws against all criminals, regardless of the race of the crimnal or the nature of the crime. He evidenced sincere regret that a disaster has befallen so many of our race, and that the innocent suffered with the guilty, but, as he continues, we must not be discouraged; for, while there is a bloody record at Atlanta, there are thousands of other places where not a note of discord is heard, and where the thrifty, intelligent and law-abiding members of our race have a hold upon the popular confidence and esteem of the substantial people that nothing can shake.

Perhaps from this awful lesson the bulwarks designed to protect the masses in the South may be so strengthened that a similar upheaval elsewhere will scarcely be possible,

Let us watch and wait—and work; let us be worthy of the fullest rights of American citizenship. Those who assay to injure us will injure themselves far more, and make the pretensions of this nation to Christianity and civilization a subject for ridicule and reproach.

Graded Fares Would Solve South's Railroad Problem.

James L. Johnston, white, says he boarded an L. & N. train at Frankfort, Ky., some days ago, and is certain that the coach which he entered was marked "For white passengers." He claims he was ejected by some Negroes, who took possession of the coach For this indignity he thinks he is damaged to the extent of $2,000, and asks the Kenton Circuit Court to assess the same against the railroad company for failure to protect him in his sacred right to ride in a car dedicated to the "superior" race. It's dollars to dough nuts that Johnson was drunk, and that he got into the black folks' car, and being comfortable, didn't care to take the trouble to move. He won't get a cent out of the railroad, either. It is just such cattle as Johnston that secure the enactment of the "jim crow" car law. The high class patrons of the line never have any trouble, and never offer objections if thrown with a respectable colored passenger Graded fares would solve this transportation problem for the South, if it were not for the pig-headed obstinancy of "po' whites" of the Johnston stripe, for the tough elements of both races would gravitate naturally to the cheaper coaches, while the upper-ten, white and black, would pay the higher prices for the better accommodiations. Separation along natural and logical lines would thus be secured, and there would be no friction.

New York State is having an open season of politics. We stand ready to wager our pile that the name of the next Governor of the Empire State commences with an "H."

BISHOP BENJAMIN W. ARNETT DEAD.

Xenia, O., Special.—Bishop Benjamin William Arnett, of the African M. E. church, died of uraemic poisoning Sunday night at the Wilberforce University.

He was born in Brownsville, Pa., March 16 1838 and was educated in the common schools at Bridgeport, Pa., and Wilberforce University. He took a special course in divinity at the Lane Theological Seminary, in Cincinnati, and was married in Uniontown, Pa., May 25, 1858 to Mary L Gordon.

He was ordained to the ministry in 1868, and had been a bishop since 1888. He was a member of the Legislature from Green county, Ohio, in 1886 87 and was chaplain of the national Republican convention at St. Louis in 1896. He presided over the Parliament of Religions in Chicago September 15. 1893, and presided at the Ecumenical Conference of Methodists, London, September 7, 1901 He was a member of the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society and trustee of the United Society of Christian Endeavor.

Russians "Calling Our Hand."

Since hearing of the Atlanta massacre of Negroes, the newspapers of Russia are "rubbing it in" with great glee on this country, and comparing the atrocities on this side with the anti-Jewish massacres in the realm of the Czar. The Novoe Vremya expresses the hope that the United States will now cease to attribute the Russian excesses to official provocation, instead of admitting that they are the result of natural racial animosity. To be sure, we can ill afford to point the finger of scorn at Russia for the treatment inflicted by her mob element upon the Jews, but self satisfaction on the part of either government over the discovery of the cause of the riots, is not half so important as the question of what can be done to sustain the majesty of the law upon which the mobs have been trampling with impunity.

Our Women Not "Negresses."

The term "negress"—affected by many Caucasian papers with more or less malevolence—is especially repugnant to refined colored people, and we cannot but regard its use by up-to-date publications which ought to know better, as a direct insult to the cultured and refined women of our race.

If these papers and magazines expect to retain the respect and support of their thousands of Negro readers, the gross anachronism should be abandoned at once. "Negress," in the distressing period of the auction block, was the term generally used to describe a female slave. The corresponding term used for a male slave was "buck." Why the rising generation objects to the perpetuation of such vulgar designations as the above, is obvious to all who reason as they run.

The spectacle of the venerable Bishop Turner, running for his life in the beleaguered city of Atlanta, ought to have been enough to have made the meanest bourbon blush with shame. for the degredation into which this alleged "free government" has fallen. And this senior bishop of the A. M. E. Church, this former soldier whose breast has more than once been bared to the bullets of the enemy in defense of a nation's honor, and whose life has been spent in the work of bringing men and women closer in touch with Christ, had done nothing worse than speak out for an equal chance and fair play for every American citizen, according to the guarentee of the federal constitution!

The "special bishop for Africa" nonsense has been relegated to the scrap-pile by the thinking men of the A. M. E Church. The regularly elected bishops of the church will cover the African field, as they have been doing, taking their turn in rotation, according to the judgment of the appointing power. Aspirants for the bishopric robe who cannot win on their merits, will not be permitted to slip in through any cleverly-concocted ruse.

The Negro race is being driven together—willy and nilly—in self-defense.

A bill is to be introduced into the next session of the Florida legislature by State Senator John H. Beard, providing that only white men shall be permitted to vote in that state. It is Mr. Beard's intention to test the validity of the 15th amendment to the federal constitution. He is going at it in the most direct way, shameless though it be—"Bearding the lion in its den," as it were—and it will be up to the Supreme Court of the United States to do some deciding that will decide something.

The white South is watching the proceedings of the National Afro-American Council this week with the deepest interest. If the back man is really in earnest about protecting his civil and political righs, now is the time to let the world know it. The bourbon South trembles when the Negroes of the land get deadly in earnest and show signs of uniting for their common good.

The police of this city visited every colored saloon last Saturday night and searched over 1,000 men in an effort to find men carrying concealed weapons and out of all that number only five were arrested for having weapons upon them and one of these had only a razor. Now these were supposed to be the lawless Negroes. How does that speak?

There is considerable talk among the influential journals of Dixie anent the advisability of nominating a southern man for the presidency. In our opinion, such a thing is out of the question; besides, there's only one man today in the entire South big enough and broad enough, in a national sense, to be president of a great country like ours—and he is not a white man!

Colored children are compelled to enter and leave the public schools of Coffeyville, Kansas, by the back door, The classes are heard separately in the same building, and the white children use the front door The shade of John Brown, of Ossawatomie, surely grieves as it looks down upon the degenerate times into which his beloved Commonwealth has fallen.

Dr. Booker T. Washington will be the principal speaker at the celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the Kentucky State Normal and Industrial Institute at Fankfort, of which Prof. J. S. Hathaway is president. The occasion will be one of the greatest educational meetings ever held in the State of Kentucky.

The first arrest in connection with the Atlanta riot was Walter Edmonds, and his business is—very appropriately—that of a "butcher." The grand jury found an indictment against him charging him with murder. Let the good work go on.

The autumnal installment of Dr. D. A. Graham's thrilling narrative "What I know of the Inside Workings of the A. M. E. Church," is about due. Dr. Graham has been contenting himself with raising chickens all the summer.

A strong assertion of the police power of the federal government just now would do more to preserve order in the South than any other plan that could be devised. We are living in a Nation—with a capital "N"—and the sooner we make certain ones understand it, the better governmen we shall have.

There are indications that a crisis in the race problem in this country is approaching, if, indeed, it is not already here.

Perhaps the key to the "Door of Hope" has been mislaid by some of the under-secretaries at the White House.

Has the news of the Atlanta massacre reached the White House?

THOMPSON'S WEEKLY REVIEW

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

let the procession pass it by, simply because it is wedded to its race problem idol, to the exclusion of the forward tendencies of the age, there seems to be nothing to do but to let it alone with its ghosts and hobgoblins of an ignoble past.

Mr. W. J. Trent, one of the South's most progressive young men, is doing an excellent work for the race as general secretary of the Young Men's Institute at Asheville, N. C. He is also associate editor of the Asheville Guide, a neatly printed and high-toned advocate of Negro advancement,, and his articles bear evidence of a well-sored mind, ripe thought and lofty ideals. He was a delegate to the Atlanta convention of the National Negro Business League, and capably represented the aspiring people of the Asheville district, speaking briefly along practical lines. Young men of Mr. Trent's stamp are a credit to any community and their efforts should be appreciated by the masses and the classes.

In such dire distress as the colored people of Atlanta have found themselves during the past two weeks, it would seem to a sympathetic outsider that ancient animosities and personal enmities would be forgotten and that all hands would unite for the common good and endeavor to bring about a better condition of affairs, instead of utilizing a far-fetched subterfuge to embarrass or wreak private vengeance on an erstwhile antagonist. The Atlanta Independent, edited by Mr. B. J. Davis, went far out of its way last week to insinuate that the Hon. Henry A. Rucker, Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Georgia, was in a measure responsible for the existence of the disreputable Negro dives in Atlanta, from which came the low blacks who have been committing the assaults which finally led up to the terrible massacre of innocent members of the race—inferentially charging that Mr. Rucker was partially to blame for the trouble. Nothing could be farther from the truth than such an intimation, for, as a matter of fact, and to our personal knowledge, Mr. Rucker was especially active about the time of the meeting of the National Negro Business League in conferring with the leading white citizens of Atlanta to have the "jim crow" restrictions on street cars and in the public buildings and parks of the city suspended during the visit of the league, and was instrumental in securing a cessation of the bitter attacks that the local newspapers had been making upon the Negro race in general. More than this, it was through Mr. Rucker's intervention that we were able to co-operate on very cordial terms with the editors of the several Atlanta dailies in the work of reporting the proceedings of the league, and wherever we had occasion to go the name of Mr. Rucker was an "open sesame" among the best classes of white business and professional men. Everybody in Atlanta knows also that Mr. Rucker was in direct sympathy and gave active support to the ministers and moral forces in the request that the low saloons on Decatur and Ivy streets be closed at an early hour while the league was in session and that the streets be cleared of suspicious characters after 6 o'clock each evening. Everybody there knows that Mr. Rucker's hand was potent in securing Piedmont Park and the Georgia Building for the league banquet, and that through his influence the lion's share of the contributions from white men for the netertainment of the league were obtained. His "O. K" to a proposition made it acceptable on Peachtree street, Whitehall and other thoroughfares where high-toned commercial factors are found. If Collector Rucker, in compliance with the law, issues a license to Tom, Dick or Harry to sell liquor, he, in his capacity as a mere administrative officer is in no sense to blame for the result that may follow any more than a minister is responsible for the happiness or unhappiness of the couples he may in the line of duty join together. The Independent knew there was nothing in his vile slander when he uttered it, but to vent a private spleen against Atlanta's foremost colored citizen and to bring the latter into an unenviable notoriety, the editor violates every law of decency and Christian ethics in a vain effort to drag Mr. Rucker's honored name into the mire of popular disapproval. As the ulterior animus is well known, the attempt to injure Mr. Rucker by implication has proven a sorry failure and the Independent is justly gibbeted upon its own scaffold.

The best test of a man's character, competency and general worthiness is the honest expression of the men with whom he is thrown day by day and year by year. If he is gold or dross, they are pretty apt to find out the truth. The colored printers, pressmen and skilled workers in the Government Printing Office at Washington, understanding the nature of their fellow-workman's ambition, have issued for general circulation a handsome souvenir blotter bearing a letter strongly approving the candidacy of their talented associate, Mr. Ira T. Bryant, for the secretaryship of the A. M. E. Sunday-school Union. Such an enthusiastic and unanimous indorsement, coming without solicitation from a body of men experienced in all phases of the typographic art, many of them having been in the service of the Government printery for thirty or forty years, cannot fail to exert a powerful influence in convincing the delegates to the A. M. E. General Conference that Mr. Bryant is pre-eminently the man they are looking for to bring the Nashville publishing department up to the high standard of efficiency that the church so insistently desires. Without intending to institute invidious comparisons, it i san open secret that it would be in the interest of the A. M. E. connection to place at the head of of its great and growing Sunday-school publishing house a practical printer and a man of proved business capacity, and the testimony of practical workers who know Mr. Bryant's ability from first-hand information cannot be lightly turned aside. The probable elevation of the incumbent, Dr. W. D. Chappelle, to the bishopric makes a clear field for the young printer and he can thus secure the support of the friends of that affable gentleman who might otherwise feel embarrassed to so declare themselves. The Nashville situation has a decided "Bryantish" hue.

Current report from Washington has it that the successor to Justice Brown on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United tSates may be Judge Horace L. Burton, of Nashville, Tenn., on of the three Judges of the Sixth Judicial Circuit. Should Judge Burton succedd Justice Brown in the highest court of the land, the name of Judge A. M. J. Cochran, of the Eastern District of Kentucky, will be presented to the President for the Judgeship of the Sixth Circuit in place of Judge Lurton. Speculation is therefore rife as to the question of a new Judge in the Eastern Kentucky District. Granting that the Lurton and Cochran appointments can be carried through, it is understood that the name of Commissioner of Internal Revenue John W. Yerkes will be pressed for the vacancy occurring in the Eastern eKntucky District. Mr. Yerkes would be a happy selection for the Kentucky bench. He is temperamentally fitted for a judicial office and is acknowledged to be one of the finest lawyers in the South. He has been considered for a Cabinet portfolio, but it is known among his friends that he would prefer a Judgeship if it could be so arranged. Mr. Yerkes is a faithful Republican, a staunch supporter of the administration's policies, and he stands well with the President. His appointment would give great pleasure to the border States of the South, which have been very sparsely recognized officially.

R. W. THOMPSON.

Sunday Battles.

Some of the most important battles by land and sea have been fought on Sundays, and the first day, so far as warfare is concerned, has proved anything but a day of rest. The most important Sunday battle on land was Waterloo, which caused the final overthrow of the great Napoleon, while at sea Lord Howe inflicted a serious defeat on the French naval forces on Sunday, the 1st of June, 1794. Inkerman, the "soldiers' battle," was another Sunday victory. It was fought on Nov. 5, 1854, between the British and French against the Russians, when 8,000 British repulsed a force of 25,000 Russians, of whom 9,000 were killed and wounded. Among other important Sunday battles were Ramillies, one of Marlborough's great victories, which was fought on Whitsunday, May 23, 1706; Oudenarde, on Sunday, July 11, 1708, and Malplaquet, on Sunday, Sept. 11, 1709. The battle of Vimiera was fought on Sunday, Aug. 21, 1808, and it was on Sunday, Jan. 19, 1812, that Wellington issued the brief but determined order, "Ciudad Rodrigo must be carried by assault this evening at 7 o'clock." The Indian mutiny broke out at Meerut on Sunday, May 10, 1857, while Kars was carried by assault by the Russians on Sunday, Nov. 18, 1877.

The Stage

John J. Nolan, the big theatrical man has purchased a section of land near Lawton, Okla.

Col. R. A. Mallory of Columbus, well known to the profession has re-opened his skating rink for daily amusement.

Billy Bradley, stage director for the Afro-American Musical Association, of the Shelton Family Orchestra and Concert Company sends regards to professional friends.

C. C Lee at Springfield, Ill., has just finished a new building which contains a theatre, with a capacity of 500. The stage and dressing rooms are exceptionally fine. It is a Negro enterprise.

P. G. Lowery's Musical Enterprise will open with the Nashville Students at Peru, Ind., November 16, under the management of C. A. Sweeney. Their engagement with the McFarland's High-class Minstrels has been cancelled.

Eugene Clark's Concert Company with the Van Amburg Show is now in Kansas meeting with great success, with Oklahoma to follow. Miss Lena Clark will spend the winter with her mother. The Clarks are a decided hit. Regards to all friends.

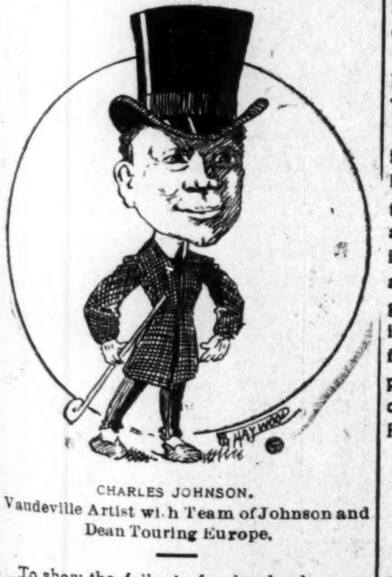
Miss Myrtle Hart, the accomplished harpist, of Indianapolis, will make her headquarters at Chicago this fall and winter. On the twenty-second of this month she will appear in an all-star concert in that city under the management of Julius N. Avendorph.

Black & Jones, who have been playing in the East for the past year, will now be seen in the West, beginning at the Majestic Theatre, at Chicago, the week of October, 29, playing an engagement of three weeks. They will then be seen over the Orpheum Circuit for ten weeks. Regards to the profession.

Clifford D. Brooks, the phenominal tenor last season with the Smart Set Company now touring with the J. C. Rockwell Sunny South Company in the East, is a leading feature with the company. He was seen in vaudeville the past summer season and is booked solid for the coming season. Regards to all friends.

Terry's U, T. C. Company is now in the last week in Iowa for the summer season. W. J. Beecher sensd regards to the Garlands. Miss Nettie Barnett is making a big hit playing "Topsy." McGruder is cleaning up with his bass solos. The Beechum team is making a big hit singing, "Who's There?" and Joe Perkins is making good with his dancing.

THE FREEMAN GALLERY



CHARLES JOHNSON.
Vaudeville Artist with Team of Johnson and Dean Touring Europe.

To show the folks in foreign land,
That we know how to do
Some other things aside from dress,
Kind sir, it's up to you,
For we can do a lot of things.
Of which we think we lack,
We have an eye for genius,
As well as for our back.

—GARFIELD T. HAYWOOD.

TO THE PROFESSION.—Actors and actress send me your latest photo today! Address Elwood C. Knox, Man'gr The Freeman, Indianapolis

Mallory Brothers, Brooks & Halliday are still unable to fill home and foreign time, owing to the continued illness of Grace Hglliday (Mrs. Frank Mallory.) They have formed the Mallory Brothers and Brooks Concert and Vaudeville Company, numbering twelve people and are playing one night stands in Illinois. They may make an extended Southern trip.

Business continues good at the Budweiser Theatre, Tampa, Fla. The proprietor Robert S. Donaldson is preparing to make a tour of the state with Donaldson's Florida Blossoms. W. G. Kennedy, the manament is making trips to Cincinnati, Cleveland and other cities on business. Pearl Moppin is a big hit. His hoop rolling act is the best in the business. The bunch bunch sends regards to friends.

The Great Paul Quaker Medicine Company have closed a successful season of twenty-three weeks. The majority have signed with Gideon & Ferdon's "Hottest Coon in Dixie" and several performers from Boston and New York City. The costumes, electrical effects and scenery are superb. The show is booked solid for for fifty-two weeks and opened at Springfield, Mass., last Wednesday.

The authorities at Washington, who were asked by the colored clergy and many prominent citizens, to prevent the performance of "The Clansman," have declared that can do nothing to stop it. The influential Washington Post came out in a stpong editorial denouncing the Dixon play as subversive to good order and condemning it as a literary and dramatic work but to no avail. The only redress left is for the people at large to withhold their patronage from "The Clansman" and kindred productions, which unnecessarily stir up race friction.

The Georgia Minstrels are playing to S. R. O. nightly and to appreciative audiences. Tommie E. Briggs is making a hit singing, "I Never Liked to Work No How." Al Boyd is singing "I'll Be Back in a Minute, but I Got to Go Now." Chester Johnson is successful with "I Wonder How This World is Going to End," composed by Tommy Briggs. Edward Sanders, the Irish tenor; Laurence Baltick, the lone star baritone; Ed. Baltick, our great basso profnndo; Sam Porter, our soprano are all making good. Reed Connor is the conversationalist. Mr. and Mrs. Genter are cleaning up with their comedy act. Miss Ollie Gest entertained the company with a swell ball during their engagement at New Orleans.

The Whitman Sisters and Willie Robinson are making a decided hit over the Poli Circuit. They played last Sunday night concert at Boston, Mass., and opened at Worcester, Mass., October 8. They are booked by the B. F. Keith Agency. The Springfield News says: "A 'coon' act that is original and spirited is given by the Whitman Sisters and Willie Robinson, four colored performers. Generally acts like this are either very good or very bad, but this is emphatically in the former class. The three girls are full of life and gicger, and they get a maximum of fun out of the ordinary coon song. The male member of the tham is a little fellow, about as big as a couple of bunches of toothpicks and his drollery would make a cow smile.

Mahara's Minstrels, who were seen at the Capital theatre yesterday afternoon and last night, give at least a better show than either the Kersands or Haverly organizasions, which preceded them. In the first part there was the innovation of having women with the men and the former did the better singing. Lucile Collins' "If the Man in the Moon Were a Coon," Nina Brown's "Honey, I'm Waiting," Tim Owisley's "I'm Crazy, I Am," and William Alexander's "Will You Love Me in December as You Do in May?',—the latter with excellent quartet chorus—were the song hits. In the olio Tim Owsley did a monologue containing new jokes, which is unusual. Billy Young in his song and and conversation melange gave a very good Western recitation and the concluding extravaganza introduced some rapid-fire dancing by the members of the company and songs by Nina Brown. The comedy acrobats, Wilson, Taylor and Puggsley proved quite clever.

TYLER'S MINSTRELS. Piedemont, W. Va., is our first stand this season with a carnival company, and we had another minstrel show to rival all stars, who joinee when we did. After the managers saw each other, a cross fire began and our company won out. Edward L. Howard is looking after the stage and doing "Uncle Eph" Happy Lewis, Bob Jefferson, A Dean, Ed. Jefferson, Nettie Howard, Dan Green, Rosie Cozey, Wil Jefferson, Katie Dean, Frank Pickens, Shorty Lewis, Annie Mitchell and Furman Cozey are still with the trick, Will Jefferson is doing well with the band, while Dan is still looking after the orchestra, Regards to all friends.

ARKANSAW MINSTRELS. The Arkansaw Minstrels are making a great hit in Iowa but will soon leave for the states of Kansas and Missouri. We have had the pleasure of meeting the Dixie Jubilee Concert Company and there was a good old hand-shaking all around. They visited us in the afternoon and we returned the compliment. Can they sing? Do not ask that question around Shelton Henderson, for if you do he will talk to you a solid hour about the ability of the Dixie Jubilee Singers. They are great and we appreciated the show very much. W. A. Bruce gave Mr Hal. the tenor singer a copy of The Freeman and he became so interested that he nearly forgot his lines. We are now playing week stands and everybody has to change their work in the olio every night. The Mitchells are making good singing "Anxious:" W. A. Bruce is singing "Dis Ain't No Time for Argument;" Henderson is telling them about his "Fiji Babe" and they seem to like his way of telling it. Mrs. Louise Bruce is singing one of the latest, "Idaho." Mr. and Mrs. Willis are handling the people's favorite, "Starlight.', George Boutte is bringing them down singing "I'll Be Back in a Minute but I Got to Go Now." W. A. Bruce wishes to hear from Rich Simmons, W. L. McMullen, W. H. Dozier and C. W. Bebee. The company sends regards to the P. G Lowery bunch.

MCCLAIN IN LONDON. Billy McClain is still meeting with success across the big pond with his sextette, "The Hottest Coon in Dixie." The Grimsby News, of London says: "Quite a different turn occupies first place at the Palace this week to Harry Tate's fishing, which proved so great a draw last week. Colored performers generally succeed in drawing a fair amount of appreciation, and we should think "The Hottest Coon from Dixie," presented by Billy McClain's colored sextette, is about as good a sketch as can be imagined as put on by the company of colored artists. The central figure is Mdlle. Cornelia, a lady whose vivacity is equal to the demand for a very entertaining song and dance. How these coon can dance! White artists never can come anywhere near them in attainment in this beautiful art. They are actors too, and the eccentric song and dance of "the hottest coon" is a piece of work not soon to be forgotten. It is in their combined work however, that the sextette is most effective. It is a rare act, and should be sufficient in itself to fill the palace every night."

BILLY KERSANDS MINSTRELS. We are in our seventh successful week, playing to a phenomenal business. We pack the most of the houses to their utmost capacity. The consensus of opinion of the theatre-going people is that this is the most rnfined minstrel show that ever came to the Sunny South. The show in every respect is a good one and the managers say that the olio is stronger than any minstrel show that has been seen in their houses this season. The Alabama Quartette is a strong feature in the olio and the afterpiece "Miss Nancy Brown's Birthday" is the very best that ever closed any minstrel regardless of color. As the maxim goes, "You can tell a carpenter by his chips" and the same may be applied to our band. You can judge it by the roster. Our orchestra with hard practice and with the assistance of our singers manages to play the show and escapes being roasted, which is very creditable mark. Lloyd V. Cooper, the peer of all tuba and bass players bought an old Mexican bass in San Antonio which is said to be the oldest in the world. Our three trombone players received their instruments in Houston, Tex. Billy Kersands, the king of minstrelsy and in this territory is called as the elephant in the circus, the "real varmint." There is no need worrying about the varmint. All little fish must keep close to the bank. L. Cooper wishes to hear from Charles Green, clarionetist. James W. Wilson, the cornet virtuoso has just completed another rag, "Draglotz" It is the warmest thing that ever "came down the pike." Ben Lee the versatile comedian is making goad and always ready to fill any vacancies that may occur. John Sherman, our robust interlocutor is daily receiving comments from the press.

IN THE WORLD OF SPORT

BY JOHN L. FOOTSLUG.

Now comes the news that Champion Jim Jeffries will re-enter the ring and will meet any man of the heavy weight class. This is a grand opportunity for Big Jack Johnson as he has always seemed so anxious to meet the champion Johnson should go after him in great style. It is believed that Jeffries is not in as good shape now as he was when he left the ring. Fight fans think that he has taken on too much flesh and is not as clever as he was. A great many say that he has lost a good deal of his clevernees as a scientific boxer. But to our opinion "Jeff" is as powerful as ever. Jack Johnson will have a great deal to do if he can stand those terriffic blows that Big Jim can land on him should they meet Jeffries is one of the greatest puglist that has ever entered an American prize ring. Sullivan in his best days was never the equal of him as a fighter. It is going to take a purse of at least fifty thousand dollars to attract Jeffries' manager into the matching idea. Of course it will not be hard for them to get such an offer as the country is very anxious to see Johnson and Jeffries get together. Should they be matched there is little doubt but what it will prove to be one of the most historical battles of the age. This affair would prove even more interesting than the Gans-Nelson bout.

* * *

Jack Johnson and Al Kaufman have been matched to fight six rounds in Philadelphia. The fight will possibly be held about the middle of this month as both men are in fair condition for a battle. The managers of the two men settled the principal details at a meeting last week. Bob Deady acting for Kaufman and Sam Fitzpatrick for Johnson. The conference followed the exchange of several messages by Fitzpatrick to a party in San Francisco. It is stated that the winner of the Johnson Kaufman bout which will be for six rounds, will meet Jeffries for the heavy weight championship of the world, as assurances have been given Fitzpatrick that Jeffries will re-enter the ring. Johnson should win in a walk for Kaufman is no equal of Jack. At any rate he must make a very good show up or else the dope will be off for Johnson's meeting "Jeff."

The East St. Louis (Ill) Stars defeated the Kentuckys' of Brooklyn, (Ill) at Newport, (Ill) on Sept 19, in one of the fastest games ever played in that state. The Stars are scheduled to play the famous West End Cochman's Club team of St Louis at Newport, Sunday. An exciting game is expected.

* * *

That Battling Nelson was robbed in his fight with Gans is the opinion of a number of prominent sporting men of Chicago. They have signed statements expressing the opinion that the blow that stopped Gans in the forty-second round was not a foul, and further more it was not seen by Referee Siler who they state was behind Gans. It is just possible that the fact that Nelson is a native son of Chicago adds much to Chicago's sense of sight when it so easily sees by the fight that he did not foul Gans.

LITTLE SPORT TALK.

Make way for foot ball.

* * *

Champion Joe Gans will visit Indianapolis, Oct. 15

* * *

George Siler thought that he would go them one better.

* * *

In these days it is hard for the fight fans to tell whether a fight is off or on.

* * *

"How Silent the grave!' Does not at all fit the case of Bob Fitzsimmons issuing challenges

* * *

Fred Cooley, the local heavyweight, has been matched with Al Kaufman the contest is to take place at Colma, Cal., in October

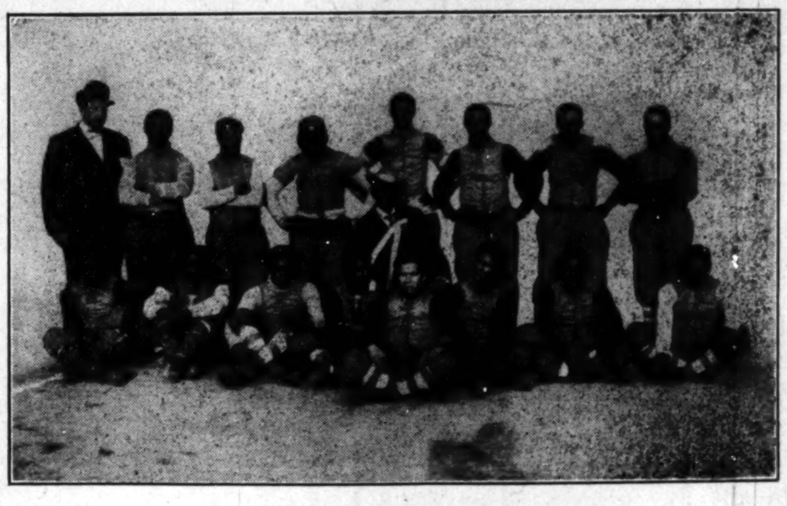
* * *

Football has come into its own and now reigns supreme among sports. Lines have been obtained in most of the big teams of the country.

* * *

The Herculeans football team of Indianapolis are ready to meet any team in the West. They are very anxious to get a game with the St Louis team.

THE HERCULEAN SQUAD.



CHALLENGE.

The HERCULEAN FOOTBALL TEAM
Challenges any team in the country
at 150 pound weight.

Those wishing further information can write to the manager, Mr. Edward Galliard, 405 Indiana Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.

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THE FREEMAN POSTOFFICE.

LADIES' LIST.

Brown, Mrs Pearl
Connor, Miss Flor'ce
Gentry, Mrs Minnie
Ivor, Mrs James
Moore, Mrs Fortes
Ogden, Miss Helen
Porter, Mrs Late
Perry, Mrs Lizzie
Russell, Miss Emma
Robeson, Miss Ada
Roberson, Miss Ann
Robinson, Miss Lydia
Smith, Mrs Eliza
Wilson, Mrs Margret
Williams, Miss E O
Woods Mrs Annie

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Armstrong, Roy
Armstrong, Thos
Armstrong, Roy
Brown, W C
Bush, Clarence
Beauregard Happy—2
Bundy, Geo
Blumer, Robt
Benbow, Wm
Bryants Musical Family
Collins, Edward
Crosby, Frank-2
Collins, G C
Deloose, W H
Devine, Isaac P
Dickson, W Thomas
Elliotte Silas C
Eberhart, Frank H
Edwards, Chas
Eaton, B S
Helms, Buddie
Hill, Geo F
Helms, Billy
Hilliard, Walter,
Hysell, N R
Isler, Arthur
King and Bailey
Knuner, L D
Lewis, T J
Lewis, Fred
McQuiety, M
McKaniass, W H
Mitchel, Dennis
Miller, Frank
Payton, Harry
Reed, Edward
Reed, Prof S E
Stanley, Pete
Smith, Henderson
Simmons, Rich
Singleton, J C
Stevens, B F
Stevens, Sam
Smith, Harry C
Strander & Strander
Simms, Sink—2
Thomas, Dick
Thompson, A B
Toliver, John
Williams, J H
White, R C
Williams, J H

1906. ROUTE. 1907.

A Rabbit's Foot Company: Calvert, Tex., Oct. 15; Bryan, 16; Navasota, 17; Brenham, 18; Elgin, 19; Austin, 20.

Black Patti Troubadours: Paris, Tex. Oct. 15; Bonham, 16; Denison, 17; Sherman, 18; Gainesville, 19; Ardmore, Ind. Ter., 20.

S. H. Dudley in the "Smart Set": Detroit, Mich., Oct. 14 to 20.

Jones & Raymond: Empire Theater, Des Moines, Iowa, week of Oct. 14.

Williams and Walker in Abyssinia: Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 15 to 20.

Ernest Hogan in Rufus Rastus: Pittsburg, Pa., Oct 15 to 20.

Dandy Dixie Minstrels under direction of Voelckel & Nolan: Marlin, Tex., Oct. 15; Bryan, 16; Navasota, 17; Brenham, 18; Houston 19 and 20.

Cole and Johnson in the "Shoo Fly" Regiment: Hot Springs, Ark., Oct. 15.

Proctor's Arkansaw Minstrels: Kansas City Kas., Oct 19 to 24.

Gideon's & Ferdon's Hottest Coon In Dixie—Madalin, N. Y., Oct. 15; Feskklee, 16; Vhnebeck, 17.

Black & Jones: Erie, Pa., Oct. 14 to 20.

Three-Spiller Musical Bumpus: Utica, N. Y., Oct. 15 to 20

The Fourteen Black Hussars: New Bedford Mass. Oct 15 to 20.

Luke Pulley's "Five Black Americans" with the Bachelor Club Burlesque Co.: Memphis, Tenn, Oct. 15 to 20.

Terry's U T. C. Company: River Sioux, Iowa, Oct. 15.

Robinson Amusement Company: Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 15 to 20.

Every Lady Read This.

Years ago when I was a sufferer, an old nurse told me of a wonderful cure for Leucorrhea, Displacement, Painful Periods, Uterine and Ovarian troubles. It cured me in one month. It is a simple harmless lotion that can be prepared by anyone having the recipe. I will send it free to every suffering sister who writes to me. I have nothing to sell. This is a case of woman helping woman. I send it Free. Address Mrs. A. B. Hudnut, South Bend, Ind.

Jack Johnson, the heavyweight puglilist, called up a New York sporting man from Philadelphia last week and said: "I am the happiest man in the world today. I see that Jeffries has reentered the ring. Match me with any of the four heavy weights—Jack O'Brien, Al Kaufman, Burns or Berger—and I will fight them, winner take all. Talking and newspaper talk won't make a champion. Let the five of us fight it out and then the best man meet Jeffries."

"I would like to take on a match with any one" said Robert Fitzsimmons while in Chicago last week to fill an engagement at one of the local theatres. "I don't care whether it is at Goldfield or anywhere else. I have been training for two months since my fiasco with Tommy Burn's, and feel that I am good for a go."

THE STAGE.

By "WOODBINE."

THE CHORUS.

It is a noticeable fact that very few writers in discussing the merits and demerits of attractions give more than a passing notice to the people in the chorus. Why this condition exists, I am not prepared to say, but the fact remains—hence, this article.

A chorus is as indispensable to a show as the star or any of the principals, and if critics would but arise the good that could possibly arise from even a passing mention of the "people up stage" they would no doubt give them a little consideration in their comments and reviews of attractions from time to time.

While Ernest Hogan may differ with the majority of stars in arriving at results, he sounds the keynote when he says, "Give me a good singing show and I will give you a pleasing show." The wisdom of his judgment in this particular view is obvious indeed.

Have you ever noticed the look of glad expectancy that illuminates the face of a member of the chorus when scanning the paper after an opening performance? And have you noted the look of positive abjectness when after reading the article carefully over, the paper is cast aside with the remark, "Oh, it only speaks of the principals!"

None but a professional player can have any idea of the universal interest that the chorus feels in the success of the production with which he or she is directly connected. This feeling is no more acute in the manager, the author, the star, and can be maintained and perpetuated and kept intensified during the entire season if proper consideration is given them by those in authority above them.

A good voice is a gift sent from heaven, and has been the prime feature in the success of many players. The dramatic power of the voice is wonderful; one moment it may thrill the hearer with its eloquence of love and tenderness, and the next lash with anger and jealousy. Hurtig & Seamon have not failed to appreciate the value of good voices, and in selecting their musical directors have invariably given preference to men that are capable of cultivating and developing the voices of their choruses. Other managers should stick a pin here.

Amy Leslie in an article of Sept. 24, says, "The choruses of the 'Rufus Rastus' company are dressed and starched up with brand new music and more pretty girls than ever a company of dark people gathered together. My, how they do sing, dance and laugh, and weave a sympathetic net for applause and appreciation of their sincere efforts to make everybody as happy as they all are! Acting and singing and entertaining to the top of their bent!"

Can anyone for a moment realize the good effect of such words, coming as they do from as recognized an authority as Amy Leslie?

A thing most needed at this particular time is that managers, stars and stage managers "loosen up" and get closer to their chorus people—not too familiar (as there has ever been a vast difference between the rank and file, and will ever be), but give them an occasional word of commendation, a patronizing smile, a little "jolly," and in a measure eliminate that unnecessary chasm that seems to separate them from their chorus, and in the words of a certain writer, "Come and let us reason together." Such a disposition will cement the friendly relations, be productive of better results, emulate that spirit as to "Who can best work, and best agree," and prove a step in the right direction. NAGOL MOT.

The famous Robinson Amusement Company, after a successful tour of sixteen weeks through Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, New York and Pennsylvania, is back again in Kentucky, with Tennessee, Mississippi, Florida and North Carolina to follow. The two shows, "Escaped from Sing Sing" and the Plantation Minstrels are a big hit. Regards to the profession.

A NOVEL INNOVATION IN VOCAL CULTURE.

By Sylvester Russell.

The subject of which I am about to comment upon is like "casting bread upon the waters" to American idealists of music—seen and gathered after many days. The discourse will be short; just a graphical outlay of reason of how vocal culture is compared to a rooster. Strange, too, that we should have to look to the chicken family for vocal inspiration, but we do, and you will find that this message from the feathery tribe of the dooryard flock is quite correct and satisfactory. The gamecock crows! His declaration is loud, short and convincing. He is the sweetest singer that crows in the yard, the force and power of his voice of which can thereby narratively be compared to a grand opera singer. He opens his notes with excellent natural results; of the human being this branch or method has to be attained through vocal culture, a course of training, as I have just cited, that comes to the feathery tribes as a necessary gift of nature. The most remarkable feature in the crow of a gamester is the opening and closing of his notes and the proper issue of breathing, which accomplishes the result.

This narrative, however, would be of no importance to any person except a vocal student, singer or professor, in point of interest, making the subject merely a dull matter to the average American reader.

The next in a rather slim contrast of comparison, is the bantam rooster. His vocal effort is but a mere squeak, very like a child's voice—if we are to compare. But he takes his position and throws up his little chest, like other larger birds. Where this comes to a rooster by natural aptitude, the same position comes to a trained vocalist by practice—remindfully. Then there are other styles of crowing which signifies knowledge according to the class vocally. We have the white leghorn, with his high tenor scream; the shanghai, with his heavy bass, and other mixed breeds of birds that scarcely crow at all, and all these crowers stretch forth their necks in different curves of variety to make their voices resound. In all living tribes of the feathery kind that move with wings, there are no unanswerable arguments regarding their vocal technique, and the valuable lessons that can be derived by a careful study of their art and articulation by amateur singers.

But we remain in doubt as to their attitude when singing. The coward rooster sings like a hen; he seldom crows. Perhaps when he is singing he is lamenting, or perhaps his heart is saddened by the mighty figure of his master, and as the feathers on his head curl with fear he may be singing to the sweet fields of honey and clover that graze his comb, or bidding an ode to the sun for the blessings of light to guide his mileage safe and clear if chased away far from his home from whence his bitter foe, his enemy and master, seeks to drive him. The scene is pathetic to the coward, stricken rooster only. His song may be only a soft lullaby of pity, but Americans confound them—don't like pathetic music.

Unhappily our birds do not crow in ragtime, so the subject of vocal culture need never be lengthy — just short-meter.

NOTES FROM THE "RUFUS RASTUS" COMPANY.

Willie Tyler, the talented violinist, is the latest addition.

Frank Brown and W. Herbert Sutton are ideal footmen.

At Grand Rapids we met The Simmons, a musical team in vaudeville.

The much-talked of banquet at banquet of Harry Fidler's did not materialize.

As chambermaids, Georgia Harvey, Odessa Warren and Susie Staples fill the bill capitally.

Marie Young, Laura Gilam and Anita Wilkins appear at ease in the roles of laundresses.

Mable and Maude Turner, having the blessing of size and shape in their favor, make ideal bellboys.

Lester Walton, Jimmie Worles and Jolly John Hill are the chefs de cuisine, and really look their respective parts.

Madge Gans and Bessie Oliver, as the nurse girls, go at their work as if it was an every-day affair with them.

Miss Sallie Green is doing some tall singing this season, and with Amy Leslie leads the review march as it should be led.

Misses Lester, Green and the sisters Turner prance and kick up in a way that would make a real cock-a-doodle green with envy.

Angie Housley and Will Wilkins "Palmer House" as only graduated waiters can, and display evidences of actual experience as waiters.

Chappie Carter entertained the company while at Grand Rapids, Mich.

Eddie Stafford and wife, of Indianapolis, visited the show at Grand Rapids.

The Flower Girls, Misses Oliver, Wilkes, Gillam, Moss, Harvey and Mitchell add not a little to the beauty and splendor of an unusually pretty first part.

Base Foster, Billy Moore and Honey Boy Housley, as Yardmen, go to their work and appear as if they had spent several days and a few nights on the farm.

The Minstrel Misses, Misses Day, Gans, Warren, Young, Wilkins and Mackey, display dexterity of limb and concerted action that brings for them favorable comment.

Amy Leslie and Loretta Turner, the Dancing Girls, go through some terpsichorean evolutions combining the elements of ballet, buck, ground and lofty dancing that forcibly reminds one of the days of Ringgold and Forcen.

Our executive staff includes Mr. George H. Harris, manager (and one of the best ever); S. M. Rosenthal, advance agent; Lester A. Walton, personal representative for Ernest Hogan; Harry L. Gillam, stage manager; Harry Lawrence Freeman, musical director; Beverly Housley, trap drummer; Joe Daly, stage carpenter; Chip Ruff, property man; Mme. Wilkes, wardrobe mistress.

As "Uncle Sam Men" one can glance at Allie Gillam, Matt Housley, Will Wilkins, Angie Housley, Billy Moore and Charles B. Foster and picture six brave, chivalric knights in gorgeous array determined to do or die. The eight circle men in spotless white add to the harmonious blending of shades and enhance the high conception at colorature featuring.

Prof. N. Clark Smith arranged a grand musicale in our honor, and Col. Bob Motts tendered the company a professional matinee at his beautiful Pekin Theater during our engagement at Chicago the week of Sept. 23. Ernest Hogan and the entire company enjoyed a banquet by the Chicago professionals at the Coliseum Annex and many and varied were the amusements that were gotten up for our pleasure.

J. B. Norton writes from Allen's New Orleans Minstrels: "We are back in the Indian Territory and the boys are all ready to meet 'Old Crimp.' The show is in good condition and J. B. Norton and John W. Dennis are sending them away screaming and saying that it is the best that has been here since the war. The roster is as follows: Charles Ruel, Thomas W. Downs, W. A. Dadnen, J. H. Williams, D. H. Mitchell, John W. Dennis, C. A. Moore, S. Simms, Charles McKinzie, H. S. Moore, Eestella Joens, Bessie Ruel; G. B. Brooks, T. Adams, R. E. Gilbert, Rob Grant, Sam Johnson, G. W. Smith, P. L. Jenkins, Mesdames Jackson, J. T. Cox, S. Adams La Rose, J. H. McCameron, Will Jones, Willie Williams and J. B. Morton."

COLE AND JOHNSON.

COLE AND JOHNSON'S "SHOO-FLY REGIMENT."

Cole and Johnson's "Shoo-Fly Regiment" is meeting with enviable success throughout the West.

"The Shoo-Fly Regiment," presented by Cole and Johnson and a most excellent company of colored artists at the Crawford Theater last night scored a tremendous hit before an audience that filled every seat.

In its entirety it was pronounced by all by far the best production ever given by a colored organization in this city.

Everything is new and strictly up-to-date, and presented in such a delightful manner that there were frequent storms of applause, demanding encore after encore.

The music was new and decidely pretty, while many new and very catchy songs helped to make it the fine performance it was.

The company is composed of the best of the colored players on the stage to-day. Every one has a good voice and knows how to use it, and as for their acting in carrying out the little plot, it could hardly have been better.

Among the hits of the evening was "Who Do You Love?" sang by Andrew Tribble as Ephelia and Mat Marshall as Napoleon. "If Adam Hadn't Seen the Apple Tree," sung by Cole.

The scene of the battle of "Allen Hill" was a fine piece of stage realism.

The ensemble work of the large chorus was fine; in fact, it was one of the most enjoyable atttractions seen here in many seasons, says the Wichita Eagle.

Written, staged and acted by Negroes, "The Shoo-Fly Regiment," seen at the Dallas Opera House last night, is better than any musical comedy given by white persons which has been presented here this season. The praise is not so great when the class of attractions we have had thus far is taken into consideration, and what is meant by the statement in the opening sentence is that "The Shoo-Fly Regiment," as presented here is well worth while, and last night furnished excellent entertainment. A large and well-handled company is in charge, headed by Cole and Johnson, and the scenery and costumes are all that could be desired.

Cole and Johnson have become famous the country over as vaudevillians. Now that they have undertaken something more nearly approaching the "legitimate" it seems that they will be equally as successful. Johnson—J. Rosamond Johnson is his full title, by the way—does not sing quite so well as of yore, but he is still satisfactory. Cole is excellent. Irving Allen and Sam Lucas were also very good indeed. Mat Marshall and Andrew Tribble's song, "Who Do You Love?" was screamingly funny and as well rendered as anything which has been seen here in many moons. Speaking of songs, Allen and Lucas perpertated a good one when they rendered the "Bode of Edjicashun." A fine piece of work was done by R. A. Kelly in depicting the character of the "old-time" plantation negro. "Uncle July Jackson," and Elizabeth Williams as "Aunt Phoebe Jackson," another of the same type, was equally as good.

The piece has a number of good songs. Among them are "Lit'l Gal," sung by Johnson and Chorus; "The Ghost of Deacon Brown," by Cole and chorus; "On the Gay Lunetta," Theo. Pankey and chorus. "The Ghost of Deacon Brown" was far above the average, and Cole rendered it well, and, what is more, acted it well also.

One of the great features of this production is its chorus, and the great feature of the chorus is a bass voice, owner unknown. When that bass voice, strikingly musical, was turned loose the dust danced on the rafters and the remainder of the company suddenly seemed to lower their voices to whispers. That voice should be given solo work. It's good and ought to be given a chance.

There is a little good dancing, some of it by Siren Navarro; plenty of good singing and some good acting in "The Shoo-Fly Regiment," and the show is worth going to see, further says the Dallas News.

THE SMART SET COMPANY.

The Canadian tour of the Smart Set, which concluded last week in Toronto, was a financial and artistic success; the audiences have been larger and appreciation more manifest. S. H. Dudley was held in extremely high favor as a comedian, and nearly all the papers spoke of him as the most clever that makes an annual tour of the Dominion. James Burris, who takes the place of John Bailey, is doing some very clever work.

* * *

Much credit is due Tim Brymm for the musical success of the show. Some of the numbers are far beyond the ordinary and all of them are tuneful, catchy and melodious. Mr. Brymm is a young composer with a very bright future and is already placed with the best by the public.

* * *

Hodges and Launchmere are making good in their respective parts; Salem Tutt Whitney as stage manager is giving very valuable assistance to Mr. Dudley in perfecting the show.

* * *

Gus Smith (Gloomy Gus) is located at Gainesville, Fla., for three months, having in charge the Ragtime Coon Shouters, giving three shows weekly.

* * *

Rowland, the great tramp juggler, who has been suffering from ivy poison, received at Fresco Park, Pana, Ill., is again at work, and was the star attraction at Gibson City, Ill., last week.

* * *

T. Spencer Finley, the high-class monologuist, is now at Danville, Va., and will remain until Nov. 1. He is negotiating for two large concessions at Jamestown and is collecting valuable data for a new act ,which with special scenery will prove a novelty in a single act. Regards to friends.

* * *

Peter Porter is now staging C. H. Douglass's Minstrel Show. There are ten performers and all are making good. He wishes to hear from Dan Phillips and P. Freeman. Address 618 Poplar Street, Macon, Ga.

P. G. Lowery's Musical Enterprise will continue en route until November 5, if the weather permits, after which the whole company will spend a few days in Indianapolis. They are now in Tennessee and send regards to all friends.

The Original Nashville Students rehearse in Peru and open there for the winter.

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THE UPWARD TREND OF ZION

(Continued from First Page)

takable evidences of absorbing interest and hearty approval. Bishop Clinton said, in part:

A Fraternal Greeting.

Beloved co-workers of the Kentucky Conference, I greet you one and all in the language of the Apostle Paul to the Corinthians:

"Grace be unto you, and peace from God, our Father, and from the Lord Jesus Christ."

Truly may we adopt the language of the poet who sang years ago,

"'Tis grace has brought us safe thus far,
And grace shall lead us on."

If we allow our minds to revert to some of the events which have transpired during the eight months of this year, which have joined the irrevocable past, consider the dread catastrophes which have wrought disastrously to peoples and cities of four nations, viz: the latest eruption of Vesuvius, the terrible mine calamity of France, the earthquake and fire of San Francisco, and the more recent convulsion which swept into the vortex of an awful death hundreds of people in Valparaiso, Chili—to say nothing of the smaller, but no less appalling horrors caused by fire, the caving in of mines, the sinking of ships, we have reason to praise God for the great grace that He has shown toward us in that He has preserved our lives and vouchsafed unto us health and strength and permitted us to meet again. Never before did that old Conference hymn,

"And are we yet alive,
And see each other's face," etc.,

seem more appropriate and reach a more responsive chord in my breast than while we were singing during our opening services yesterday noon.

I rejoice with you, brethren,, that our ranks have remained unbroken and that most of us have enjoyed fair health during the year. While we rejoice in the goodness of God, which has been manifested toward us as a Conferenc,e our hearts go out in sincere sympathy toward our sister Conferences whose ranks have been broken and to our fellow-beings of every land and clime who have suffered from disaster, disease and death. We must ever consider that our own names are on the death roll and sooner or later we must answer the summons which will call us to join those gone ahead. When we consider this solemn fact, let us be reminded to do our best while working at the task assigned us and ever live our best so that we shall not be taken unawares or be found without the wedding garment when the message comes calling us to give an account of our stewardship while on earth.

Bishops Hood and Harris Spared to Zion.

Since we last met the Zion of our choice has been made to have fears and apprehensions on account of the serious illness of our great senior Bishop J. W. Hood and our amiable Bishop C. R. Harris, both of whom seemed to have been near the brink of that river which divides the heavenly land from ours. The church, ministers and laity, knowing the work and worth of these venerable prelates, besieged the throne of grace, pleaded the promises so profusely scattered throughout the Divine Word, and with a faith which would not shrink, looked unto the hill from whence cometh out help, that these great and good men might be spared. God heard the cries of the church and answered the petitions of His children. We can now praise His name and rejoice again with renewed joy, because at the recent session of our church council and semi-annual bishops' meeting both Bishops Hood and Harris were present and able to participate in the deliberations.

Condition of the General Church.

It has been my good fortune and happy privilege to meet in semi-annual session of the Board of Bishops at Tuskeegee in January and the Council in August of this year. At these meetings, as many of you know, the reports of the heads of our various departments and institutions are rendered by the men who have supervision over the same. The reports at both of these meetings showed that the church is in a very healthy condition from a financial standpoint, and making steady progress in its special work of soul saving and soul ingathering. The aggregate reports show that there have been raised in the various departments over $120,000, and a much larger sum has been raised for the support of the ministry, the local churches and special interests. While it is true that the church has always raised more money than she has gotten credit for, owing to our lack of thorough organization as to departments and the neglect of systematic methods in managing and keeping account of our finances, it is none the less true that to the new plan and the well-arranged organization and business principles which now characterize the work done by the departments, are due the credit for much of the present prosperity and most of the splendid reports over which we all rejoice with gladness. With our Financial, Church Extension, Educational and Missionary departments fully organized and efficiently manned and our pastors earnestly and loyally laboring to bring the people in harmony with our better system, the church has made phenomenal progress already; and what she has done is but an index of what she is destined to accomplish when all shall understand and all join heart and hand to push forward the work in the manner prescribed by our Book of Discipline.

The bishop here departed slightly from the main thread of his discourse to call attention to the failure in some quarters to bring up the required assessments, to extend the borders of the church and to strengthen the work already established, attributing these shortcomings to a lack of consistent application of the rules and methods set forth in the Book of Discipline. He urged a greater diligence in pushing the claims designated to be collected on set days—such as the Easter Day, Children's Day and the Missionary Day moneys—and that the plans agreed upon for operating the Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society be more rigidly complied with. He gently warned ministers and members that better results in these particulars were to be expected in the future by the general church. He spoke in no sense of captious criticism, for said he, "Let it be said to the credit of a large number, yea, a majority, of our ministers, they are doing their best along all lines, and because of their good works, their untiring efforts and sacrificing labors, Zion is moving forward at a pace never before known in her history and astonishing to many who see her rapid strides and grand achievements. Let me emphasize here that the interests of the general church are the paramount interests, and in proportion as that though is digested and acted upon, in that same measure will the local work be enhanced and made more potential. What the human limbs are to the body, the local churches and conferences are to the general church. Keep the body healthy and vigorous and the hands will receive strength therefrom to do with might every task assigned to them."

The Work of the Conference.

Owing to my increased responsibilities, due to adding a large Conference to my district, since the death of the late Bishop I. C. Clinton, and the task entailed upon me as the titular head of Atkinson College, I have not found it possible in the last two years to visit in person all of the charges in the Kentucky Conference, though I have worked steadily toward that end. I have, however, visited all the principal stations, and kept in touch with the smaller appointments through information furnished by the Presiding Elders and pastors with whom I have corresponded.

Twenty-three stations were visited by the bishop within recent months, and what he saw was encouraging to the last degree. As the actual results of each pastor would be brought before the body in the routine reports, the bishop refrained from taking them up individually, yet he could not forbear making special and complimentarp mention of a few who had accomplished exceptional things for Zion. He referred with pride to the splendid brick church at Madisonville, built by that excellent pastor and faithful preacher, Rev. R. B. Hendricks; to the beautiful little church erected by Rev. J. W. Ward at Cleaton, near Drakesboro, unsurpassed by any other church in the community; to Rev. E. H. Edmondson, who had completed all arrangements for building at St. Charles; to the painting and renovation of the church at Springfield; to the improvements made by Rev. Green A. Johnson on the church at Jeffersonville; and to his personal indebtedness to Broadway Church, Louisville, and the churches at Goose Creek and Brookfield and Adairville for substantial tokens of good will.

"As to the specific work which will demand our attention during the coming Conference year, let me direct your attention to the following points. First of all, I would remind the Presiding Elders, pastors and delegates that this Conference has thus far failed to raise its full assessment of general fund and other connectional claims. The assessment was made after a careful survey of the strength and possibilities of the churches which compose the Conference. I fear we shall be made ashamed if we longer fail in coming up to the required standard. I know that the general church will suffer, and our sister Conferences be imposed upon, unless we come up. Remember, brethren, that nearly every other Conference has reached the standard set by the General Conference except the Kentucky Conference. I need not say that I shall be woefully disappointed if we come behind during the present and coming sessions of the Conference. Shall we allow this to be said after this sesison closes? I leave the question for you to settle."

The State of the Country.

After extolling the character and high sense of patriotic duty that impelled every action of our great Chief Executive, Theodore Roosevelt, and pointing to our marvelous development as a nation and a world-power, Bishop Clinton said:

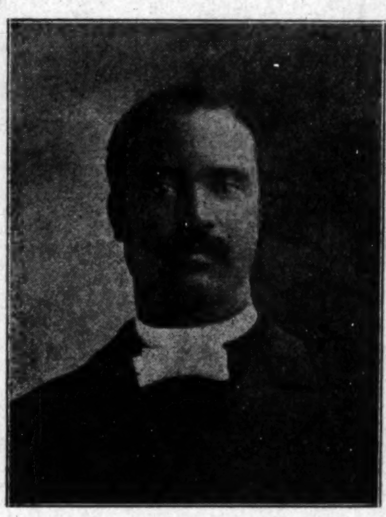
"Following a rapid decrease and almost a lull of mob violence, the lynching spirit seems to have seized upon certain sections of our country with a rage hitherto unprecedented. Three lynchings within ten days in South Carolina; three at one time at Salisbury, N. C., and one more in other places within a few days of each other, are among present-day occurrences full of discouragement. The unwillingness of the white man in certain sections of our country to grant a legal and impartial trial for Negroes charged with certain crimes is one of the most serious conditions now confronting the nation. The class legislation which more than hints at one standard for white people and another for colored people—thereby differentiating crime according to the color of the man's skin—and the unrighteous attitude of many persons toward members of the Negro race are clouds under which we live today that do not promise helpful showers.

"There are, however, rifts in the cloud." Here the bishop referred to the utterances of white men in the South, such as Congressman Fleming and others; also to the constructive labors of the great race organizations, the Negro Young People's Christian and Educational Congress, the Business League, the Afro-American Council, and the rapid increase everywhere among us of home-owners, skilled professional men, brave and scholarly journalists, thrifty industrialists and prosperous commercial enterprises, as rifts in the cloud. He came out strongly in favor of a new and earnest movement on the part of the Negro Methodist bodies toward a closer fraternal union, finally culminating in organic union. The bishop said he would enlarge upon this subject in a future address. The leaders of the race, he said, were never more thoroughly in earnest than now, and the race has never had so many capable pilots at the wheel to-day. If the masses will but follow their leaders, honestly, loyally and substantially, the solution of the much-mooted race problem will be materially hastened.

The Cause of Education.

The mere mention of the subject of education brings to the mind of the careful student of present-day problems and the highest interests of our mongrel citizensnip the thought that there is no other subject of greater importance, or upon which so much depends for the wise and successful solution of these problems. This is especially true of the Negro problem.

While it has been done under cover, in a very adroit manner, the fact stares us in the face that several of the Southern States have been steadily engaged at the task of curtailing the facilities and means by which the youth of our race might acquire even a good common school education. That other heresy which has found too much footing in the North and gained full sway in the South, that there should be a special and limited kind of education for the Negro, is but another evidence of the fixed purpose of some people to stop the progress of the race along the line of mind culture. The education of the race, and for that matter of every American youth, should be regarded as the paramount question before our nation. Except the Indian, who composes but a small and segregated part of the nation's population, ours are the only children for whom special educational provisions are made in a very large part of this country. It hardly need be said that this special provision system is one of the prime causes and excuses for the efforts and plans now in vogue to curtail the opoprtunities and facilities for the better educational development of the Negro youth.


BISHOP GEORGE W. CLINTON.

In view of the above fact, it seems to me that we, as leaders of the people and members of a church upon which devolves much of the work and responsibility for the future welfare of our people in this couuntry and in Africa, should give this important subject such attention as it deserves. The education which will fit the individual for his largest measure of usefulness and develop his mind to its fullest capacity is the kind that we should keep constantly and earnestly before our people. Since the State does not lay the proper kind of stress upon that kind of education, which is designed to train our youth to understand their true relation to and dependence upon God, and since we have fully realized that Christian education is indispensable in preparing the race to take its place among other peoples and perform its full task in working out its future destiny, we should do all we can to promote that kind of education. The progress of our church during the last twenty-five years has been very rapid and substantial. If we search for a chief reason for this progress, I think we can date it back to what may be termed "Zion's educational renaissance," which began with the establishment of Livingston College. In the twenty-five years of its history the influence of this first and grandest independent race institution located in the South has been most apparent. A leavening influence has been permeating the church, and as a result thereof nine other promising and more or less flourishing institutions have grown up within our borders, and we are now raising five times as much money for education as was raised ten years ago.

Church Extension Emergency Army.

The bishop then described at length a new and what he felt was a forward movement inaugurated by the progressive and wide-awake Church Extension secretary, to be known as "The Churcn Extension Emergency Army," it being provided that every member and every minister who enlists as a soldier in this army shall be given a beautiful gold badge, with white enameling, made in the form of a cross. The bishop regarded this new movement as one of the happiest, most timely and promising steps yet inaugurated by any department, and asked that the Kentucky Conference constitute itself the First Conference Brigade in this great crusade for the extension of the church of Zion and the upbuilding of the kingdom of Christ. The corresponding secretary will be asked to get out a pamphlet as soon as 10,000 Church Extension soldiers have enlisted containing the name of every contributor to the cause. The pamphlet will be distributed free among the noble band of Christian workers.

Livingstone's Silver Anniversary.

Next May will round out the first twenty-five years in the history of our chief educational institution, Livingstone College, located at Salisbury, N. C. The trustees, Board of Bishops and General Council of the church have decreed that this event shall be celebrated in a manner that will bring this great institution more prominently before the public, and at the same time pay a fitting tribute and provide a suitable monument to the memory of the great man to whose eloquent tongue, broadly-cultured mind, self-sacrificing labors and strenuous endeavors for the uplift of the race made it possible for Zion to own and control this great institution. Dr. J. C. Price, the morning star of race educators on high lines, has never been given the due meed of praise and rightful recognition as an educational factor. It is the purpose of the committee to do its part toward giving him his well-earned due and rightful place among the great men who have done much to uplift and develop the race. It has been planned that at least $10,000 shall be raised as a Price Memorial Educational Fund, with which amount a grand building is to be erected on the campus of Livingstone College in honor of the lamented Dr. Price. Those who contribute this fund are to be known as the Price Memorial Buillders' Legion. The Legion is to be divided into three classes. Prof. Atkins will further explain the particulars and convince the Kentucky Conference that it ought to be in the vanguard of those who will help to make this the most magnificent educational rally and memorial fund yet undertaken by the race.

Memorial Christian Endeavor Hall.

Christian Endeavor workers and friends of that great and good man of God, Dr. Francis E. Clark, president of the United Christian Endeavor societies, have planned to raise a fund to build a mammoth Christian Endeavor Temple in the city of Boston, to serve as headquarters and as an office building and great assembly room for Christian Endeavorers throughout the world. The fact that "Father Clark," as he is affectionately called by all who know him and who know of his great work, is the father of the movement which has done more to bring into service of the church and the Master young Christians and to inspire other young people to become Christians of every nation kindred and tongue; and the further fact that this organization has been conducted on a higher plane of Christianity than any other interdenominational and inter-racial organization now extant; and the further fact that to Dr. Clark more than to any other one individual is due the credit for this catholic and Christlike spirit of the Christian Endeavor movement should be a sufficient appeal to every lover of Christly Christianity to make the small contribution that is asked for the erection of this building. I hope a neat sum will be raised at this Conference and forwarded to Bishop Walters, the man appointed to represent our church in this movement.

Rum and the Race Problem.

Under this head, Bishop Clinton scathingly denounced the indulgence in intoxicating liquor as one of the most damaging and far-reaching factors that enter into the vexed race problem. The slave denied the use of strong drink, except at stated periods, was helathier, stronger and sounder in every way than the freeman, who has mistaken liberty for license, with the result that our death rate is alarmingly high, our social system is jeopardized, our morals degraded and awful crimes are laid at our door which would never have been dreamed of had we maintained the lofty standard of temperance enforced by the master-class in the days of bondage. Our freedom should be utilized for the establishment of nobler standards of living than were possible under the accursed system to which the Civil War put a period. Riots, lynchings, murders and disorders of every kind are due to the drunken whites and blacks who are bereft of reason and decency by their potations. Sober men could not be guilty of the fiendish outrages and excesses recorded daily in the public prints. Intemperance, he argued, not only ruins the father or mother, but descends as a damnable heritage to the offspring, whose career is clouded from the start. The God who declared on smoking Sinai that "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation" evidently had in mind the sins of intemperate parents. If the Negro will take proper care of himself, live sober, diligent and upright lives, the race will be able to grasp the highest possibilities of the present and other opportunities will open up for him. Stubborn barriers will be removed and he will go steadily onward, making for himself more numerous and stronger friends. The pulpit should take up this phase of the problem with renewed vigor and cautiously, yet persistently and uncompromisingly, push the war into darkest Rumdom until our men shall give up excessive drinking and until every woman shall be persuaded that only as a teetotaler can she hope to retain unmarred the precious jewel of chastity. The bishop solemnly vowed before God and high heaven that he would henceforth dedicate his life and influence to the task of doing all within his power to curtail and finally stop the vampire of intemperance from sucking the moral, physical and spiritual life-blood of his race.

Our Ministry and the Future of the Church.

The concluding paragraphs of Bishop Clinton's comprehensive address were devoted to an earnest plea for the entrance of a larger number of intelligent and well-equipped young men into the ministry of the Zion Church. The efficiency of the pulpit must be improved, and the demand of the people for quality rather than quantity in the ranks of Christ's messengers must be supplied. He regretted the apparent disposition of the intellectual lights of the church to drift away from the posts where they could be towers of strength, if they would but hearken unto the voice of duty and place their splendid talents upon the altar of Zion and for the spiritual awakening of mankind.

"If I were asked," said the bishop, "what can we do about it, my answer would be this: We can do three things:

First—We can pick out promising young men whom we believe to be chosen of the Lord for the work of the ministry and prayerfully bring to bear upon them whatever influence we can exert to have them enter heartily upon the work of the ministry. We need, at the same time, to disabuse their minds of several erroneous notions which seem to have great weight on many young men. Among the objections stated by some we do well to note the fillowing: The poor salaries, the waning influence of the ministry, and the slack living which characterizes some ministers. These objections are weak and in many instances groundless. However, if they are well founded, this one answer is sufficient: What is needed to meet and overcome each and all of these objections is a well prepared, fully consecrated, zealous and holy-minded ministry. Men who come up to such a standard are finding that they not only have as much influence as the ministry ever exerted, but they can command and receive about as good salaries as they get in any other station which they may elect to fill. When it is remembered that the minister has opoprtunities for mental improvement, more leisure and the best field of usefulness in the way if uplifting and developing the race on lines calculated to do the greatest good to the largest number, it seems to me that men should be willing and ready, when called, to answer the Master, saying, 'Here am I; send me, send me!'

Second—We can impress upon the parents, individually and upon the church as a whole, to make this a matter of earnest prayer and frequent conversation around the family altar, and thus impress their children with the sanctity of the minister's high office, while they obey the sublime injunction of our Savior, the great head if the church.

Third—We can better equip ourselves by more diligent study and by seeking a higher standard of living and a greater proficiency for service. I need hardly tell you that the Methodist Church of to-day is not exerting the soul-saving power and spiritual influence it once exerted. The only explanation I can give is that the ministry and membership have not as strong a grip upon and as much power with God as the fathers in pulpits and pews once had. Permit me to close by quoting the words of Him whose words cannot fail:

"'If ye abide in me and my words abide in you, ye shall ask of me what ye will, and it shall be done unto you.'—John 15:7.

"I think I need not say more to such a representative and capable body of men as I find the famous Kentucky Conference to be."

SIDE-LIGHTS ON THE CONFERENCE.

Editors Dancy and Clement were missed.

* * *

Ordination of deacons was held Sunday night.

* * *

Dr. M. R. Franklin made an excellent impression.

* * *

Mrs. L. R. Johnson as organist rendered effective service.

* * *

Rev. B. G. Shaw was transferred to the Missouri Conference.

* * *

New churches were established at Luzerne and Waverly, Ky.

* * *

The appointments were satisfactory to the ministerial brethren.

* * *

The order was unsurpassed. It was indeed a business gathering.

* * *

The next session goes to Madisonville, Ky., September 4, 1907.

* * *

Dr. W. H. Coffey and Prof. S. G. Atkins made a host of friends and renewed their grip on old ones.

* * *

The Presiding Elders remain the same—Drs. I. W. Selectman, W. A. Walker, W. W. Dorsey and J. R. Irvin.

* * *

Mayor Jacob Best was unable to be present, but sent a letter tendering the visitors the freedom of the city.

* * *

Dr. J. E. Moreland was the wit of the Conference, and sold many books and pamphlets for the publication department.

Presiding Elder I. W. Selectman was named as the Conference's choice for secretary of the Varick Christian Endeavor.

* * *

Miss Bertha Coakley, Mrs. S. C. Manuel, Mrs. E. S. Porter and the augmented choir furnished music of a high order.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Sterret, Mrs. M. E. Washington, Mrs. Henry Yantis and other leading famailies entertained the ministers royally.

* * *

Mr. T. H. Johnson made a highly capable private secretary to the bishop and helped materially in the difficult work of arranging the list of appointments.

* * *

Lawyer Albert S. White, of Louisville, served as master of ceremonies on the closing night, and presented the excellent program in a most acceptable manner.

* * *

Officers of the Conference were: Bishop Clinton, presiding; H. C. Weeden, secretary; E. H. Edmondson, assistant secretary; J. H. Gough, statistician; T. H. Johnson, secretary to bishop.

* * *

Atkinson College took several leaps forward in the esteem of the people through the able presentation of her claims by Bishop Clinton, and the next session will carry the body to her very doors.

* * *

Amount raised for missions, $321,25; general fund, $1,500; church extension, $322.50; education, $410.89; benevolences, $203. Total in excess of $3,070.25. A few years ago this amount did not exceed $800.

* * *

Mrs. M. E. Washington, though ill during the greater part of the week, made a fine showing of the work of the Woman's Hime and Foreign Missionary Society. If the Conference could have its way she would be the next president of the Woman's Department.

* * *

Addresses of welcome were delivered on the opening night by Rev. W. R. Plummer, of the Wesley Chapel M. E. Church; Rev. S. C. Manuel, of the Second Baptist Church, Mrs. Lillian R. Johnson, on behalf of Jones' Chapel; Rev. J. W. Wood, of Indianapolis, and Bishop Clinton.

* * *

Dr. R. S. Rives, of the Kentucky Conference; Dr. W. H. Chambers, of the Missouri Conference, and Dr. E. H. Curry, of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Conference—but all products of the Kentucky stem—were endorsed as fit material for the Episcopal bench, subject to the General Conference in 1908.

TOM RICHARDSON.

DR. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON'S VISIT TO ATLANTA.

Editor The Freeman:

Atlanta, Ga., Special—I have just spent some time upon the grounds of Clark University and Gamon Theological Seminary, with President Crogman and Dr. Bowen. I have also looked very thoroughly into conditions so far as our people are concerned and I have no hesitancy in advising the students of Clark and Gamon to return as speedily as possible to these two institutions, and since getting into direct touch with the presidents of these two institutions I am convinced that new students as well as old ones will find themselves perfectly safe on the grounds and in the city of Atlanta as well.

The dangerous period I am sure has passed. During the last few days President Crogman and Dr. Bowen have passed through severe trials for these two institutions, and for the race, but they have manfully and courageously stood at their posts. When the true history of the Atlanta disturbance is written it will be shown that no two individuals acted more heroically and deserve greater credit than is true of President Crogman and Dr. Bowen. They have done their duty, now let the race do its duty by supporting and encouraging them.

It would prove of great value just now to these great and grand men for the race to crowd these two institutions with students as speedily as possible, and I very much hope this will be done.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

Ira T. Bryant, the favorite candidate for Secretary of the A. M. E. Sunday School Union, has gotten out some neat little souvenir blotters bearing his name and address. Friends who have been honored with one or more appreciate the courtesy,

The Freeman in Chicago.

Ed. Felix, 368 Thirtieth street.
Louis Love, 2720 State street.
E. H. Faulkner, 3104 State street.
H. S. Winston, 280 Tweney-ninth.
Richard Webb, 2640 1-2 State street.
J. P. Winstead, Shining Parlor, 391 Thirty-first street.

When in Louisville call at Mrs. Jackon's restaurant, 408 West Green street and secure a copy of The Freeman.

The Freeman is on sale at the East End Music Store, St. Louis, Mo.

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The Ayres Bulletin

Material for the Tailored Gown

FOR months past the dress goods manager has been assembling plain and novelty cloths which are of just the correct weight and firmness. A few of them are listed. Especial attention is called to the numerous cloths at $1.50 and $1.75 a yard, very low prices for tailorings. You'll find nothing elsewhere quite so good for quite so little.

English suitings and tweeds, checks and stripes, in prevailing winter tones of green, brown, gray, etc, fifty inches wide, at.. ... .*$1.25*

Herringbone cloths, in stripes, ombre effects, blue with green, green with garnet, green with gray, black, etc., 48-inch worsteds that are splendid value at..............*$1.30*

Soft finished tailored cloths, in new grays, browns, greens and fancy checks, 20 different styles, all 56 inches wide. a yard *$1.75*

Gray tailoring cloths, ranging from every tint from extreme light to dark oxford, make up another line of stripes, checks and mixtures, 44 to 50 inches wide, all at.. ... *$1 50*

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CITY AND SOCIETY.

Mrs. Carrie Mae Howell Ward was the guest of her mother this week.

Miss Myrtle Tolliver, of Cincinnati, who has visited in this city, is very ill.

Mrs. Georgia Porter will leave today for Goldfield, Nev., for an indefinite stay.

Miss Rose McCann, of Xenia, O, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel McCann.

Mrs. Annie Hudson Williams, and little son Earl, of Chicago are visiting her father James L. Hudson.

Woodbine Perfume. Oh! how fragrant, exquisite, enchanting, bewitching. Only at Blodau's Drug Store.

The Woman's Club will give their seventh annual Mask Charity Ball at Tomlinson Hall, Monday, November 5, 1906. Admission 50c.

Madam Moore entertained Excelsior Court, No. 19, Thursday evening of last week at her home in English avenue. A large crowd attended.

The temporary organization of the choral society will meet at the Second Christian church next Wednesday evening and the committee will make its report.

All leaders of church choirs, musical organizations and persons interested in singing are requested to meet Mrs. Lavinia Sneed at Bethel A. M. E. church, Monday evening.

Y. M. C. A. Notes.

Night School every Monday and Thursday at 8 p m Gymnasium opening Tuesday October 23 Teachers institute every Monday at 8 p m.

Preparations are being made for a big time at the opening "Monster Meeting" which will be held in Realty Hall on Sunday Oct 21 A. H Godard has been secured as our first speaker. He is an able speaker with a direct message for men. Those who heard him last year were pleased and for that reason he has been engaged for our opening meeting. The orchestra will make its first apperance of the season A Quartet composed of our best talent will render selections during the afternoon. Remember all of the Monster Meetings will start promptly at 3 p. m. We want 300 men for our opening meeting.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

The Johnson House; first-class rooms and board 325 Capitol Avenue.

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General Correspondence.
From Various Sections.

COLUMBIA, TENNESSEE. Miss Rosa Belle Reynolds of Pulaski is visiting Hattie L. Sargent at 44 E Eleventh street — Miss Beatrice Gordon, a prominent young lady of this city, who has been sick at her home, 74 E. Tenth street, is able to be in school again.—Messrs. Reeler, Harris and Nelson are doing a thriving good business at 27 E. Eighth street.—Mr. Lucious H. Gilmore will enter school on Monday.—Master Uriah Smith is out of the city.—Miss Ida Love and Miss Zella Remy will entertain at Blue Springs, Friday night, a few of their Columbia friends.

DALLAS TEX. Mesdames Will Young and Will McCullough, of Denver is visiting in the city,—The Odd Fellows held their quarterly election last week.—The Elks gave a smoker in honor of Cole and Johnson and their company and the Black Patti Troubadours.—Mrs. J. C. Carlisle tendered the members of the Black Patti Company a reception Monday afternoon of last week. Among those present were: C. C Boochie, Mrs. P. Brown C. Harris, Mrs E M, Randolph, J. P, Reed, Mrs. B. Lawrence, J. C. Boone, representative of The Freeman representative, Misses Lulu Williams, Maud Casey.

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN. The enrollment of colored students numbers forty-one.—Charles J. Shoeman, Jr, poet of Ann Arbor, has just arrived home from Europe, and will remain with his father.—The Ladies' Thimble Club will begin their annual fair Oct. 20th.—Mrs. B. Boylers, Miss Klemer and John Mitchell are ill.—Wm. Dixon and wife have arrived home from Atlantic City, N. J.—Miss Lena Wagner and Harry Thompson are in Ann Arbor for the winter.—Mr. Louie Shoeman paid his father and brother a few days' visit last week. He was en route for Columbus, Ohio.—The banquet given by the Alpha Sigma Kappa Club on Thursday evening of last week, was one long to be remembered by the A. S K. Club. Their dining room was elaborately decorated in the club's colors, light blue, red and green; the table being set off with candle-sticks and carnations Covers were laid for fourteen, with an elaborately engraved card at the plate of each member and guest. Eight courses were served. President Adams acted as toastmaster. The following was the program: "Progress of the Club," Harry Adams; "We are for enjoyment," Jack Armstrong; "Life of the A S K," Davy Robinson; closing address, E. N. Brooks. Among those present were Harry Adams, president, Robert Carson, secretary, Regie Fields, treasurer, John Slater, Davy Robinson, Rowland Becks, John Armstrong, Claud Fox Floyd Pierce. J. Michel, Davis Fields, H. Toster, C Miller and E N. Brooks, reporter for The Freeman.—Mr. David Price is back from Mackinac —E N. Brooks and Harry Thompson of Ypsilanti, Mich., are planning for a funny crusade —Mr. Claud Smith spent Sunday in Ypsilanti.—George Owsley spent Sunday in Toledo.—Harry Hill of Jackson spent Thursday in Ann Arbor. —Miss Muiter of Detroit spent Sunday in Ann Arbor.—Miss Price is up and around again —Miss Perkins of Milan, Mich., spent Saturday in Ann Arbor.—Miss Eve Lewis of Howl is enrolled in the University of Michigan.—Mr. Frank Smith, Miss Minnie Rodrick and Miss Katie Davis of Ypsilanti were Ann Arbor visitors last Monday evening.

The St. Clair County Negro Political League, at East St Louis, Ill., invite all who are in favor of the betterment of the condition of the colored voters of the county to meet them any Sunday at their headquarters 2307 Seventh street, John E. Eubanks, president Joseph Moxley, secretary.

The Freeman is on sale at Springfield, Ill., at 804 and 812 East Washington street and 121 South Fourth. E L. Rogers, agent.

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THE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE ANNIVERSARY.

Frankfort, Ky., Special —Dr. Booker T. Washington will speak here at the opera house, October 15 Elaborate preparations are being made for the event. The occasion of his coming is the twentieth anniversary of the twentieth anniversary of the Kentucky Normal and Industrial Institute and the dedication of the girl's new dormitory, a gift of the State legislature Drs. M C. B. Mason, C. H. Parrish and R L Diggs will be the other speakers. Educators' farmer's business men and people in all walks of life will be in attendance and it is expected to be the largest educational day ever held in the state. Rev. W. T. Silvey, Dr E E Underwood, W. W Wilson, Rev E. F. Fishback, T. K Robb, L. D. Smite and Prof. J. S, Hathaway, the principal are the reception committee and after the address, which takes place at 2 o'clock, a grand public reception will be given and luncheon served.

The A. M. E. conference is now in session at Pontiac, Mich. Rev. Twine of St Joseph. preached an interesting sermon from the text, "Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life. The services at the Second Baptist church Sunday morning at Benton Harbor were especially interesting. The pastor, Rev. McFarland preached from the text, "The Lord is a man of war, the Lord is her name."

THE PARKER HOUSE

The Parker House is especially prepared to care for after theatre and dance parties. The discriminating traveling public if it looks up the Parker House when Indianapolis. The best service. Excellent table, good sleeping rooms, bath. etc J W. Holliman, Prop. 317 321 W. Michigan street. Phones New 4972; Old 651.

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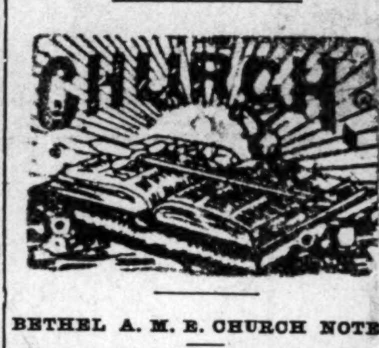

BETHEL A. M. E. CHURCH NOTES.

Vermont street, between Missouri and Toledo streets. Rev. George Shafler, pastor. Services 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sunday school 2:30 p. m.

SHILOH BAPTIST CHURCH.

Corner West and Walnut streets Hours of service: Sunday 9:30 a. m., Sabbath School; preaching 10:45 a. m., and 7:30 p. m Prayer meeting Tuesday night; preaching Thursday night. Rev. J. C Patton, pastor; residence 2235 Greenbriar avenue.

NINTH PRESBYTERIAN.

Rev. G. R. Brabham pastor; services 11 a. m and 8 p. m.; Sunday School 2:30 p m.; prayer meeting Wednesday evening, 8 p. m Christian Endeavor at 7 p. m. Come out and hear the new pastor.

CORINTHIAN CHURCH.

Corner North and Spring streets Everybody welcome to all services. Sunday school 9:30 a. m, preaching 11 a. m., and 8 p m; B Y. P. U, Sunday 7 p m; communion, first Sunday in each month, 8 p m; prayer meeting Friday evenings; monthly meeting, last Friday in the month; Rev. Martin, pastor.

ALLEN CHAPEL NOTES.

Hours of service.—Sunday, 10:45 a. m., preaching; 12 m., class; 2 p m., Sunday School; 7:30 p. m, preaching; class Tuesday night; prayer meeting Thursday night; teacher's meeting Friday night. Rev. Geo. Sampson, pastor, residence 9 8 N. East St.

SIMPSON CHAPEL NOTES.

Corner Eleventh and Missouri streets; Sunday school 9:30 a. m.; preaching, 11 a. m.; morning class, 12 m; Epworth League, 7 p m.; preaching 8 p m; weekly meetings, Official Board meeting every Monday even-

METROPOLITAN BAPTIST NOTES

422 North Senate avenue, Rev N. H. Pius, pastor; Sunday School 10 a m; Bible class 7 to 8 p m.; preaching 11 a m, and 8 p. m.; prayer meeting Thursday evening 7:30 to 6 p. m.

MT. ZION BAPTIST CHURCH.

Corner Eleventh and Lafayette sts. Hours of service: Sunday 9:30 a. m, Sabbath School; preaching 10:45 a m. and 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Tuesday night; preaching Thursday night. Rev. B F. Farrel, pastor; residence 1103 North West street.

JONES TABERNACLE.

Corner North and Blackford streets, Rev. J. W. Woods, pastor, residence 606 Blackford street Sunday services preaching 11 a m, and 8 p. m, Sunday-school 2 p m; Varrick C. E, 6 to 7 p. m., Holly Communion every first Sunday.

$5,000 Reward

Will be paid to any person who can find one atom of opium, chloral, morphine, cocaine, ether, chloroform, heroin, alpha and beta eucaine, cannabis indica, or chloral hydrate or any of their derivatives, in any of Dr. Miles' Remedies. This applies to goods in original packages, unopened, and not tampered with. Certain unscrupulous persons are making false statements about these remedies.

"I have been troubled with a terrible headache for the last ten years; the doctors could do me no good. I saw Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills advertised in the Sunday magazine, so I thought I would try a sample. I did so, and they helped me wonderfully. I had headache so badly I could hardly see to work, so I sent to the drug store and got a box. In a couple of hours I was all right, it was the first medicine to do me any good."
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SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH NOTES.

Rev. C H. Johnson, pastor; preaching 11 a. m., and 8 p. m.; prayer meeting Tuesday evening; Sunday School 9:30 a. m.

TAILORING has to be BOUGHT on FAITH.

You must have confidence in your tailor—his ability to properly fit and tailor you. If you draw a good one—then you're all right. If you don't—you're up against it.

We've earned our reputation—and it's a good one. Just because we give our patrons the good quality they want at the price they want to pay.

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If the back isn't cut right at this point your coat may stand away from the collar, or your coat may draw across the shoulders.

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FOR COUNTY TREASURER
Ed. J. Robinson,

If elected Treasurer of Marion County, PLEDGES to faithfully account for all interest on deposits and give every department of the work his close personal supervision, requiring all appointees to be courteous and prompt in their attention to business.

ELECTION NOVEMBER 6, 1906.

Republican Nominee.

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